

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following favorable reports of nominations:

Carlton J. H. Hayes, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Cornelius Van H. Engert, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and consul general at Beirut, Lebanon, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Afghanistan.

Maynard B. Barnes, of Iowa, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general; and

Laurence W. Taylor, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS—NOMINATION ADVERSELY REPORTED

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Bernice B. Lyons to be postmaster at Vinton, La., which had been adversely reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. McKELLAR. At the request of one of the Senators from Louisiana, I ask that the nomination be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

POSTMASTERS—NOMINATIONS FAVORABLY REPORTED

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert L. Ghormley to be vice admiral.

Mr. WALSH. I ask that the nomination be confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE MARINE CORPS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Marine Corps.

Mr. WALSH. I ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all confirmations made today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all confirmations of today.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, May 1, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 30, 1942:

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS, MEDICAL CORPS, WITH RANK FROM DATE OF APPOINTMENT

Capt. William Holmes Crosby, Jr., Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Alex Brown, Medical Corps Reserve.

First Lt. Charles Mathews Swindler, Medical Corps Reserve.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Capt. Frank Coffin Holbrook, Field Artillery (temporary major, Army of the United States), with rank from June 30, 1936.

TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Capt. Everett Clifton Hayden, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel, Army of the United States), with rank from June 13, 1939.

TO AIR CORPS

First Lt. John Barkley Pattison, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain, Army of the United States), with rank from June 14, 1941.

Second Lt. George Major White, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant, Army of the United States), with rank from July 1, 1940.

Second Lt. William Jonreau Williams II, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant, Army of the United States), with rank from July 1, 1940.

Second Lt. John Edward Nitsche, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant, Army of the United States), with rank from July 1, 1940.

Second Lt. Alfred George Hayduk, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 30, 1942:

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Thomas J. Millican, Brilliant.
Willard D. Leake, Jasper.
Samuel D. Wren, Red Bay.

FLORIDA

Jefferson Gaines, Boca Grande.
Paul E. Mahan, Hobe Sound.

LOUISIANA

Laverna O. Ramsey, Pleasant Hill.

MISSISSIPPI

Walter Darracott, Aberdeen.
Bonnie H. Curd, Pace.
Thelma Z. Landry, Waveland.

NEW JERSEY

Marie H. Pill, Califon.
Peter J. Egan, Montclair.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mary P. Mishoe, Greelyville.
Lindsay C. McFadden, Rock Hill.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

Robert L. Ghormley to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service.

MARINE CORPS

To be second lieutenants

Herman Hansen, Jr.
Joe B. Russell
Richard L. Boll
Lucien W. Carmichael
Walter W. Hitesman, Jr.
John L. Hopkins
James G. Kelly
Charles D. Harris
George O. Ludcke, Jr.
Donald R. Kennedy

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Father Alcuin Heibel, O. S. B., Mount Angel College, Mount Angel, Oreg., offered the following prayer:

O Heavenly Father, acknowledging ourselves Thy creatures, we ask the continued blessings of your kind providence upon our Nation. We are grateful to be citizens of these United States. Guide our President, enlighten the minds of our legislators in their deliberations so that they may conclude unselfishly and wisely during these critical times in our Nation's history.

Grant, O Lord, that we may always have the decency to revere Thy holy name and to respect the dignity of a human person. May we keep our Government so arranged that it may always benefit and protect all the people, not as classes or antagonistic groups, but as one family in the peace of Christ. Give to all of us, and especially to our chosen leaders, the grace to realize and always remember the essential unit of our American society in the family in which parents are acknowledged as the representatives of God with the natural right and duty to take a guiding part in the education of their children. O Divine Master, in this world cursed by the selfish ambitions of proud individuals, by the international hatreds born of human greed, let us recall Thy lessons in justice, charity, and tolerance. Grant that our American religious, social, and economic life may always be based on the 10-point moral code of God's Commandments, for only thus can our American liberties and responsibilities be preserved in their original purity and intent.

Please, God, help us all to keep America American in its finest aspirations and highest ideals. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2404. An act to authorize officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States to accept decorations, orders, medals, and emblems tendered them by governments of cobelligerent nations or other American republics and to create the decorations to be known as the Legion of Merit, and the Medal for Merit.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Justice.
3. Department of the Treasury.
4. Department of War.
5. Civil Service Commission.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. Brown, of the Independent Petroleum Association.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] is recognized for 1 hour.

CONSTITUTION OF POLAND

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, at this point I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker's remarks be inserted in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, today we pause to pay tribute to the people of a great nation, a nation that was born of blood and sacrifice and through the years has kept the lamp of liberty burning despite the efforts of despots to extinguish it—Poland.

It is fitting that we should pay our respects to this brave and patient people, who just now are ground down beneath the heel of Nazi tyranny, because their history is inextricably interwoven with our own, and today we share a common destiny.

We Americans, of whatever racial background, have a great deal in common with the Poles. They, like ourselves, are lovers of liberty. The history of Poland has been one of constant struggle against oppression, against the efforts of greedy neighbors to divide the land among themselves. Poland has been dismembered in the past—she has been crushed and humiliated—but always she has risen again. And though today she writhes beneath the heel of the Nazi master, Poland will rise again.

In almost every war that has been fought in behalf of freedom, Poles have taken part. There is no American schoolboy who is not familiar with the names of Kosciusko and Pulaski, Polish heroes who fought with such consummate courage in the army of George Washington during our own Revolution. Kosciusko fought throughout the Revolution, then returned to his own native land. Count Pulaski gave his life for America, dying in action at Savannah.

Poles have fought in every war which America has waged since then. Always they have been at the forefront of battle.

On next Sunday, May 3, the Polish people throughout the world will observe Polish Constitution Day. On this day, which means so much to the Polish Nation, thousands of Poles, fighting in the armies of the Allies, and millions more, held in virtual slavery by their ruthless conquerors, will pledge anew their determination to fight on until the forces of evil have been routed and the world again is free. Poland's battle today is our battle, and our battle is Poland's. In the days of the past, Americans and Poles have stood shoulder to shoulder in the battle for human liberty. Today they are

again brothers in arms in the greatest struggle in history, in which human liberty is on trial and the fate of civilization itself is at stake.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, May the 3d, marks the one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the adoption of the famous Constitution of Poland. I rise on this occasion to pay my respects and to transmit greetings to the democratic, peace-loving, and progressive people in the land of my forefathers. As an American, I am privileged to offer encouragement to the Polish Government in exile and to the valiant Polish soldiers fighting on the principal battlefields of the world for freedom, for democracy, for God, and for country. Battered and bruised, robbed of her God-given freedom, plundered of her last grain and sou, Poland lies helpless and in chains. Fettered as she is by her traditional, treacherous, and undying enemy, Poland, by the will of God, shall rise again, revitalized and strengthened by the martyrdom which she suffered for Christianity, democracy, and civilization.

When the seat of the barbarian shall have tottered and fallen and Berlin shall have been reduced to a shambles, and the vanquished armies of Germany shall have returned to the destruction and havoc which they so fiendishly visited upon other peoples and invited upon themselves, Warsaw and Poland, cleared of the invader, with all of their people shall rejoice as they welcome their triumphant heroic soldier legions and assume their rightful place among the peace-loving nations of the world. The 3d day of May, the Independence Day of Poland, shall once again be celebrated midst peace and plenty.

Poland, Mr. Speaker, has been referred to by historians as the bulwark of Christendom, henceforth she shall be known too as the citadel which saved civilization. Let me say here and now for the benefit of those who may be uninformed that Poland, throughout the centuries, has always been the haven of the oppressed and the refuge for the unfortunate. While she has never waged a war of aggression, she has, more than once, without a price, raised her sword in the defense of her neighbors. History has never credited Poland with even a fair share of the glory which was her due. Jealous and treacherous neighbors, in their libelous misrepresentation of her glorious and historic exploits which high light the pages of history, robbed her of her just due.

Ungrateful and covetous combinations of her neighbors conspired and executed their treacherous plans of murder, plunder, and enslavement. Poland has repeatedly suffered at the hands of the Germans, who waxed fat upon the booty which they plundered. After World War No. 1, there was scarcely a piece of iron or copper the size of a man's fist, or an excess foot of steel rail, which was not used for German troop transport, remaining in all Poland. Dairy cattle and livestock of all kinds were commandeered and shipped to Deutschland and the plundered people left to starve. Someone said during Poland's recent 20 years

of existence, in proof of her youthfulness and virility, that during the first World War the tide of battle swept over an area 13 times the size of Belgium so many times as to make survival among children of tender age and old folks next to impossible. Countless lives in high- and low-age brackets were sacrificed to Mars upon the altar of war—a war not of their making and one in which they had no interest.

As sure as there is a God in the heavens and as certain as is the rise of the sun in the morn, the day of reckoning and of retribution is coming. The guilty will pay this time, even unto the tenth generation. They shall be made to rebuild all they destroyed and to haul back the plunder while shackled to a wheelbarrow. They shall thereafter be made impotent to wage war upon Christianity, freedom, and civilization. Mr. Churchill once said, in a trans-Atlantic radio address:

There are 85,000,000 malignant Huns, some of them doubtlessly curable, all of them killable.

If they do not unconditionally lay down their arms, then, for civilization's sake, they must risk the consequences. Moreover, there must be no negotiated peace. There shall be no wasting of time on treaties which would be scrapped when they have served Germany's purpose of delay and of preparation for the next war, which, if it is to come on schedule, should drench the world again before 1967.

Reestablish the constitution of the 3d of May, reestablish Poland—a strong and invincible Poland—and you will make of her the guardian of peace, and in her keeping will be vested the key to permanent stability.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. YOUNG. I congratulate the gentleman from Michigan upon his remarkable and eloquent speech regarding the Polish people, a magnificent people, with a great history and noble traditions.

Mr. DINGELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the distinguished majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, Sunday next is the one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the adoption of a democratic constitution by the people of Poland, 2 years after our own Government was formed and started operation under a constitutional form of government.

It is only fitting and proper that in these times this body, the greatest legislative body in the world, should pause to properly honor that great event and to pay tribute to the Government of Poland, which still exists, although the land of that Government and the people of Poland have been overrun and temporarily conquered. When we pay honor to the Government of Poland we honor the brave and liberty and religious loving

people of Poland. Poland has had a great history, going back through the ages. History records that on at least one occasion many generations ago the great men of Poland saved Christianity from the pagan hordes that had overrun Europe. History is replete with the heroism and bravery of the noble people of Poland, and history also records they are imbued with a deep love of liberty and that they are an intensely religious-minded people. I refer to them as an intensely religious people, not having in mind any particular creed.

We know their experiences of the past few years, of the vicious hordes of destruction and paganism under the leadership of a merciless and destructive mind, using a flimsy pretext to invade and conquer that country and its fine people. We know of the great contributions made to the progress of our own country by those of Polish blood and of Polish origin; and of Pulaski and other great Poles of the revolutionary days, who denied liberty on the part of themselves and their own people, came over to the Western Hemisphere to fight for the Colonies of those days in their battle for independence, as a result of which we are citizens of the great country that is ours today.

America sympathizes with the people of Poland. America goes further. America is determined to do everything within its power to bring about that victory which will mean the reestablishment of Poland as an independent nation, with the right of the people of that country to go forward in an effort to obtain those national aspirations that will be consistent with their own best interests and for a future decent world.

We in America are proud of the Americans of Polish blood. Americans are not a race. The people of America, those who live in America come, or their forebears came from other lands. We of this generation are of racial origins that come from every country under the sun, and we are a people of various religious strains; but we are held together by one love, one common love that all decent men and women stand for, and that those who have never had it strive for, the love of liberty, the possession of the individual rights guaranteed us by the Constitution, the right to possess the dignity and the personality of a human being. That is the common love that holds all Americans together.

The people of Poland, as history clearly shows, are actuated and prompted by the same love of liberty that holds the various racial groups of America together and welds us together, not as a race, but as a people. One of the racial groups that played a prominent part in this welding and in the progress of our great country is the Poles. We honor them, we respect them, we value them. We also honor and respect the great contributions made by those of the Poland of today. The Poland of the past was Poland the battlefield of Europe, up and down, but never defeated.

A people may be conquered, but as long as national spirit remains that people, even though conquered, constitutes

a nation, a potential nation ready to spring forward when the opportunity presents itself. In this conflict the people of Poland are still a nation though temporarily conquered and their sovereignty absorbed by the conqueror; nevertheless, the national spirit exists and the potential nation of Poland is there ready to spring forward when the opportunity presents itself. The people of Poland, working underground or otherwise, will continue to cooperate with our country and the other nations engaged in this conflict in defeating the common enemies. So I am glad to join with my distinguished friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], an outstanding American of Polish descent, but an American first, last, and always, thinking of America first, as all of us should, no matter what our racial origins, but having in our hearts love for the land of our forebears.

I am glad to be invited by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] to express myself as I have on this occasion and to join with him and others who will follow me in paying tribute first to the brave people of Poland, assuring them that our country, when victory has crowned our efforts, will be dedicated to seeing that Poland is again reestablished a sovereign nation; and, second, to honor those fine persons of Polish blood of this generation who are playing their parts in American life and in this crisis as outstanding Americans; and to the Americans of Polish blood of past generations who have made their great contribution toward the progress of the wonderful country we possess today. This great America is our country by inheritance. This generation of Americans is on trial. Are we going to be the first generation of Americans that failed in its trust? We shall not be.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the distinguished minority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join with my good friend and colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] in the observance of this notable event in the history of Poland, the anniversary of constitution day. We have had occasion to review time and again the glorious part the sons and daughters of Poland have had in the battles, the literature, and the statesmanship of the United States of America. I wish to pay my tribute to Poland because of the unconquerable bravery of her people. I want to offer a word of encouragement in this dark hour. As has been related, the Diet of Poland adopted a constitution on May 3, 1791, 2 years after the Constitution of the United States was adopted. It was not a constitution of a republic but a constitution of freedom, establishing a monarchy under its limitations and provisions. It stood only until 1795, when Poland was again overrun.

The history of the Polish people has been a tragic one in many respects. It has been a noble and inspiring one in many respects. The Polish people have been overrun by superior numbers; they

have been overwhelmed by stronger enemies; they have been defeated and rendered helpless, apparently, so many times in their long history that, as we contemplate these series of rises and falls, we discover there is something in the soul of Poland which cannot be conquered. There is a quality, a determination, a love of liberty, a bravery, a capacity to suffer and to endure, a will to progress onward and upward, which no enemy, no matter how physically strong he might be, has ever been able to crush out of the heart of Poland. A people like that may be defeated time after time. They are never conquered. They are not conquered now.

They may seem helpless; millions of them may be confined behind barbed wire in concentration camps; other millions may have been starved by their oppressors, as we are told they have been; even though all of these horrible things be true, no one who knows the history of the Polish people, no one who studies the accomplishments of the Polish people in the various countries to which they have gone, including the United States of America, can doubt that in the soul of the Polish people is an unconquerable spirit which cannot be throttled; which cannot be killed; which cannot be starved into submission, or terrorized into inactivity. In the forces of the Allies in different parts of the world, the sons and daughters of Poland are fighting, with their hearts aflame with the burning determination that the oppressors and despoilers of Poland shall know the righteous wrath of the Polish people. Here in the United States of America, seemingly the last great stronghold of liberty in the world, the sons and daughters of Poland, with hearts aflame, are working for the liberation of their fatherland and their people.

I need not say to the people of Poland that the heartfelt prayers of all liberty-loving people in the world are ascending for them today. They know that. We can take our greatest assurance that Poland will rise again to a new strength as a people, and a country, because of Poland's history. It shows that, no matter how many times the Polish people may be cast down, no matter how many times the Polish Nation may be partitioned, the Polish people rise again to liberty and recover their nation and go marching on in the phalanxes of freedom. The freedom-loving people of the world are determined to rebuild Poland as a free nation.

So Poland struggles on. Poland hopes on. Poland dreams on. Poland works on, and Poland will rise again to add more glorious pages to her already glorious history.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BOLAND].

WHAT CONSTITUTION DAY MEANS

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the 3d of May is to be observed in this country, I am happy to say, with radio programs, with speeches, with group rallies, with music. The 3d of May is Polish Constitution Day—a day which has for our Polish allies in the war the same signifi-

cance that the Fourth of July has for all patriotic Americans.

The Polish Constitution was adopted on May 3, 1791. It was a democratic constitution, and showed the influence of the American and French Revolutions—the winds of freedom blew through it. For the first time many liberties were guaranteed the common people.

Constitution Day means more to the Poles than the birthday of a document. It is a symbol of a nation that refuses to die. Four years after the adoption of the Constitution in 1795 Poland ceased to exist as a nation. During the long century and a quarter of Poland's captivity, its territories split among three great, imperialistic powers, the 3d of May represented to patriots the dream that Poland would live again as a nation.

Poland did live again, only to be struck down by Hitler's mad aggression. This year in the United States, where so many descendants of Polish patriots are now valuable and loyal citizens, it is particularly significant that Constitution Day should be observed and that the brave heritage it represents should be celebrated.

Poles have been captives before. They are determined and we are determined that they will be freemen again. Gentlemen, I give you Polish Constitution Day, the birthday of a nation.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. DEWEY].

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with considerable emotion that I rise, not only to eulogize the history and traditions of a great country but also to pay my respect to the memory of many friends and comrades who have loyally given their lives in the past months and few years, and to salute those of my former comrades who are still fighting for their country.

Nominated by the Federal Reserve Board in 1927, I left the United States Treasury for Warsaw, Poland, and there with my family spent 3 years as American financial adviser to that new state. It was there I learned, working with the Polish people, among them and as a part of them, their great character, their great courage, and what they stand for. I saw with my own eyes a great country devastated by not 4 years of war but by 6 long years of war, which continued until August 1920. I saw that country regain its economic strength, forge ahead, always mindful of the traditions of her past, always looking forward to take her place in the history of the world as a great nation.

Poland has always taken her place in the world, even back as far as 1683, when she sent her armies to raise the siege of Vienna, when Europe was about to be overrun by Turkish hordes. She took her place later on as the achiever of the first liberal constitution that was ever given to a Central European country. Bounded, as she was, by envious, autocratic neighbors, her country was despoiled by three partitions until she disappeared as a unit, about the time that

our great country achieved its liberty; but, for 125 years Poland fought on and was again reestablished as a nation by the Treaty of Versailles.

During those days following the Treaty of Versailles—until recently overrun by a hostile force—she achieved greater and greater success. I believe that Poland, though fallen to these Nazi hordes and invaders, will rise again like a Phoenix from her ashes and stand beside us and the other democracies of the world and go forward to even greater heights and greater history.

I thank my distinguished colleague from Michigan for the privilege of saying a word on a subject so near my own heart.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McKEOUGH].

Mr. McKEOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan for the privilege of adding a few words in tribute to the great people of Poland in connection with the pending celebration of their Constitution Day.

The love of liberty on the part of the Polish people is exceeded only by their love of God. When we understand their love of God, we can better appreciate their love of liberty. Their sufferings, caused by their devotion to their religious convictions, automatically strengthen their will to militantly fight for their liberty. Their century-old struggle to secure and maintain their freedom is an inspiration to all other liberty-loving peoples in the world to fortify their determination to secure freedom from oppression and persecution.

It is this love of liberty that makes easy an appreciation of the valiant defense which the Polish people offered against Hitler and which so incensed the Nazis that they have singled out the people of Poland for persecutions of a satanic nature. The inhuman treatment imposed upon the people of Poland has shocked the sensibilities of all civilized nations.

It is this spirit, born of their age-old struggle to secure and maintain their liberty, that makes more determined the will of the peoples of the still free united nations to prosecute the war until the liberty previously enjoyed by the conquered peoples of Europe is again, first, restored, but, more important, maintained by an enduring peace based on moral justice.

It is to this high purpose that we, in company with our allies, have dedicated our efforts, as best described by President Roosevelt, to establish the "four freedoms" throughout the world.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I was interested in what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DEWEY] had to say about his personal experiences in Poland. I am reminded of experiences I had in that country back in the winter of 1919-20. I was there twice on business connected with the then Polish Government, and I had an opportunity to learn for myself the intelligence and the

determination with which the Poles attacked the problem of the economic rehabilitation of that war-destroyed country.

In order that you may know the conditions which existed there, I need only to remind you that Poland all down the centuries has constituted one of the great battlegrounds of all Europe. Armies have fought back and forth across that country since time began almost. This was especially true of the World War. The Germans and the Russians fought back and forth and back and forth across Poland time after time. Whenever one army was driven from the country, naturally it took with them everything that could be of any possible use to the retreating forces. All that could not be moved but could be used by the successful forces was destroyed. Consequently, one of the most beautiful farming countries I have ever seen was completely denuded of farm stock of every kind, of food, of everything which enabled a farmer to exist. As a result, when riding from Paris to Warsaw and passing through what I believe was one of the most beautiful agricultural sections I have ever seen, I noticed with amazement that hour after hour as I rode through that wonderful country I did not see the first sign of life, except those gathered at the railroad stations hoping to secure transportation to some city, where only the bare necessities of life could be had.

When I reached Warsaw I discovered, very much to my amazement, that bread lines were everywhere. One could not walk a half-dozen blocks in any direction from the center of that beautiful city without finding bread lines with long lines of half-starved men, women, and children waiting for their daily rations.

I was amazed then, as I still am when I look back to those days, to note that the people in the bread lines were not completely devoid of hope regardless of how desperate their situation was. It is true that they had no money; they had no work; they had no food other than that they were waiting for, but they were not hopeless. Why? Because Poland had been recreated. Poland was again a land of the free. Her people could again hold up their heads and look to the future unafraid. This feeling completely possessed the people of that country, and as a result there is no example in history where any people so completely destroyed economically as were they, who showed the same determination and the same intelligence and who earned the same success, made the same progress toward economic rehabilitation as was made by Poland following that period.

We in Michigan know something of the Polish race. They are a deeply patriotic people. We are privileged to have within our borders hundreds and hundreds of thousands of citizens of Polish extraction. In Bay City, my home town, during the days leading up to our active participation in World War No. 1, we had a demonstration of the quality of Polish patriotism. In my county between 20 and 25 percent of the citizens are of

Polish extraction. When the third draft came, Bay County's quota for that draft was only 9 men. The reason was that we had had many hundreds of volunteers prior to that time. Whenever a man volunteered from a county, that county was given credit for that enlistment when the succeeding quotas were called for.

The amazing thing to me, and to everyone who knows of it, I believe, is that while the citizens of Polish extraction constituted only 20 or 25 percent of the total population of the county, that 20 or 25 percent had furnished 75 percent of those who had volunteered previous to that time. That is a record which will stand as a lasting tribute to the patriotism of the American citizens of Polish extraction.

Mr. Speaker, knowing the Poles as I do, knowing their determination to live as a free nation, I prophesy that those hundreds of thousands of Poles who are now fighting in the ranks of those opposed to the Axis Powers will form a nucleus around which Poland will again rise and take her proper place in the great family of nations.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to my colleague the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MACIORA].

Mr. MACIORA. Mr. Speaker, it is no accident that a strong bond has existed since colonial days between the United States and Poland.

Our Constitution was adopted September 17, 1787; the Constitution of Poland a few years later, May 3, 1791.

Polish patriots laid down their lives that the Constitution of the United States might come into existence; that the yoke of oppression might be broken. And, by the same token, American patriots in the forces of the United Nations are fighting today, laying down their lives, to the end that lovers of liberty in Poland and elsewhere throughout the world may once again enjoy the benefits of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is altogether fitting that this Congress should pause today to extend the hand of fellowship to Poland. The anniversary of the Polish Constitution occurs next Sunday. It is not the first time that this great event in her national life—comparable to our own Fourth of July—has found her country torn and pillaged by forces who detest liberty and all that liberty stands for.

Men may die. Physical properties may be destroyed. Man-made institutions may crumble. But the spirit of a brave people can never be crushed. Out of the shambles of invasions, oppressions, pillaging, and partitioning, Poland has risen time and again down through the years. Poland will rise again.

Twice in my span of life I have been privileged to observe from afar gallant Poland ignoring overwhelming odds, resolutely refusing to submit to the yoke of tyranny; now, as always in her brilliant history, preferring to die in defense of honor rather than to live in dishonor.

Wherever liberty and justice have been in the balance, sons of Poland have been found. This Congress has repeatedly paid deserved tribute to Gen. Casimir Pulaski by dedicating one day each year

to honor the memory of that gallant Pole who died at George Washington's side in the heat of battle for freedom.

Of no less distinction in our Revolutionary War was Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who willed his entire estate to Thomas Jefferson to buy freedom for the enslaved and educate them in democracy.

Whole speeches could be made on the contributions of individual Poles to the creation and development of the United States.

Dr. Alexander Kurczius founded and conducted the first high school in the United States, at what was then New Amsterdam, now New York City.

Olbrecht Zaborowski was one of the first judges in the territory which became New Jersey.

In 1774, Jacob Sadowski surveyed and led a group of 40 persons in the settlement of Harrodsburg, the oldest city in Kentucky.

Karol Sadowski was the first engineer to map the coast of New England.

Joseph Truskolaski was the surveyor commissioned to lay out the lands of Louisiana and Utah.

Karol Radziminski helped establish the border line between the United States and Mexico.

Leopold Boech founded the first technical university in the United States.

Long before the *Mayflower* touched the shores of New England, the 400 Polish settlers who were with John Smith at Jamestown were laying the foundations for the greatest democracy the world has ever known.

In the Civil War, 4,000 Poles served with the Union forces. In the Confederate Army were 1,000 more.

Thaddeus Strawinski died at his post when Fort Sumter was fired upon and the War between the States began. The first officer to die on a Civil War battlefield was Konstanty Bledowski.

When the United States acquired its northwest outpost of Alaska, Wlodzimierz Kryanowski became its first Governor by Presidential appointment.

Of the first 100,000 men to enlist for service in the World War, 40,000 were Poles or of Polish extraction.

The first United States soldier to pay the supreme sacrifice in the World War was Sgt. John J. Czajka.

The first German soldiers to throw down their arms in the World War became the prisoners of two Poles wearing the uniform of the United States.

This recital could go on and on. Our history is studded with the gallant deeds of the men of Poland.

In the fields of music, literature, and science they have always been in the forefront.

Naturally, then, the United States and our entire liberty-loving populace today looks sympathetically upon Poland in her dark hour.

But there is comfort in a review of Polish history as Polish Constitution Day nears. There is comfort, too, in the obvious signs of a turn for the better in the world conflict which rages today. Poland has withstood the attack. She can, and will, hold out.

Poland will live!

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my distinguished colleague the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I join gladly in these well-merited tributes to the great Polish people on this celebration of the adoption of their free constitution in 1791. The Polish Constitution of 1791 was a part of that marvelous spiritual awakening of the period which was born out of the regenerative spiritual forces resident in all races of men who rebel against oppression and slavery. This great spiritual force manifested itself in the French Revolution, in the American Revolution, and in a thousand forward movements, the benefit of which we are now reaping.

The Polish people have been the most oppressed, the most tragic in their suffering, of probably any civilized people on the continent of Europe. As they have been hammered out and tested in the fires of affliction they have developed a quality of character, a religious faith, a self-dependence, a passion for freedom, an industry and a courage, which marks them among the choice peoples of the world.

We have millions of them here in America as our fellow citizens, and they have added enormously to our strength and to our progress.

In 1917 President Wilson expressed the hope that after the war Poland should become a united, independent, and autonomous nation. After all these years we are again in another war, perpetrated upon Poland and the rest of us by the same evil forces that created the first World War. The answer of America at this hour is that some day we are going to implement the hope of Woodrow Wilson and see to it that Poland does become an independent, a united, and an autonomous nation.

In my State we have a great engineering triumph known as the Skyway, connecting the cities of Newark and Jersey City. That skyway was named, I believe, at the suggestion of Governor Moore, the Pulaski Skyway, in honor of the famed Polish hero who laid down his life at Savannah in defense of our country's liberties. I say to the Polish people of my State and of the country, as they fix their eyes upon that material monument to one of their noble heroes, and see the stream of American life pulsing over it, let them turn away for a moment and see the smoke belching from a hundred factory chimneys, and hear the sound of riveting and building in the shipyards, and feel the power and pulse of a mighty people preparing the instruments by means of which, under God, we shall free not only ourselves but Poland and the world, we hope permanently, from the curse of tyranny and slavery. This is the Polish hope, this is the American hope, and in that respect, as in many others, we are spiritually one.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my friend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, 150 years ago the people of Poland adopted a constitution that was patterned largely after that which the American people had adopted several years previously.

This constitution was born, as have been many other constitutions, from the travail and the suffering and oppression that Europe had undergone for centuries. For hundreds of years the people of Europe had groped in darkness looking for a ray of light that would point out to them the road to a better life. It was only when George Washington and those who served and suffered with him in the War of the Revolution struck the shackles from the American people—irons that had been forged by tyrannical kings across the sea—that Poland and the other peoples of Europe saw the light that countless generations had longed and prayed for.

We owe a great debt to Poland. She sent us some of our best-trained soldiers to help free the Thirteen Colonies from the tyranny of George III. Among these was Gaspar Pulaski, who fell in battle and whose blood consecrated American soil. Then there was Kosciuszko, another great general and hero and a tactician of the first magnitude. Poles also were active in helping to preserve the Union in the dark days when Father Abraham was at the helm. Poland has been in the forefront in the arts and sciences; but the greatest debt that the Christian world owes to Poland is the salvation of Christianity. We are prone to forget that it was John Sobieski and his gallant Poles who drove the infidel hordes back when they sought to overrun Europe and supplant the Cross of Christ. They were turned back at the gates of Vienna never to return, and it was he who firmly established the cross of Christianity on that continent and throughout the world.

For 150 years the history of Poland has been one of tragedy, of oppression, and bloodshed. Her soil has been consecrated by the blood of heroic defenders who made the supreme sacrifice in repelling invaders. Poland has long been one of the battlegrounds of Europe. Many of Napoleon's battles were fought in that unhappy land, as have been the wars of other would-be conquerors.

I know the Polish people well, having lived among them the greater part of my life, and I admire them tremendously. I admire them for their faith, their courage, their honesty, their industry, their thrift, their loyalty, and their friendship. I join with thousands of other Americans throughout the length and breadth of the land—yes; with the liberty-loving peoples in all lands—in hoping that when this war is over and the terms of peace shall have been written, Poland may be reestablished in all her glory, secure against future aggression, so that she may be free to live in peace and to develop her manifest destiny. By all the laws of gratitude, justice, and service to liberty, she has earned in the fullest degree that small measure of recognition at the hands of the victors. May Almighty God shed His blessings on Poland and all other ravished lands where the torch of freedom has temporarily been extinguished.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. D'ALESSANDRO].

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, the Polish people of Baltimore will turn out in great numbers as they have in the past to celebrate the Polish Constitution Day on May 3.

The Polish Constitution was the first liberal document of its kind. It is more like our Constitution than any other country's. Many times Poland has been dismembered—recently on the east by the Communists and on the west by the Nazis. However, neither of these philosophies ever permeated Poland.

It is easy to understand that Poland could not stand by and submit to Hitler crushing her because the Poles are a great people. They have a glorious history. Europe's civilization is much in debt to the Polish people. They have made a glorious contribution to the advancement of our civilization. Yet, today, we see the heel of the aggressor on the heart of Poland. Everything the Polish people hold dear—religion, liberty, peace, security—the aggressor brutally destroyed.

The Poles are a peace-loving, God-fearing people, and I am happy to be a Member of the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Congresses and glad that I have always supported President Roosevelt, because I believe that under his leadership Poland and the other countries attacked and destroyed by Hitler will be liberated and Poland will rise again and continue to have its freedom.

I live among the Polish people and know that not only in Baltimore but all over the United States they are doing their part in our armed forces, defense plants, buying War Bonds and stamps, and making every sacrifice.

I consider it a great pleasure and privilege to be a member of the National Polish Relief Committee, and as a Member of the Congress of the United States I have supported all legislation brought before the House which would grant relief to the suffering people in Poland.

The Poles of America are patriotic and are firm in their support of President Franklin Roosevelt, our Commander in Chief, under whose leadership America will win for the civilized world.

Like the Polish people, the people of Italy and Germany are war tired and hungry and are ready to rebel. They would welcome the defeat of Naziism and fascism.

An American army made up in a good measure of Americans of Italian descent would be welcomed with open arms in Italy, and it would be a victorious march from Naples to Rome, with the destruction of Mussolini.

And when we are ready to land on German soil, I am confident that we can get an American army of German extraction and the people of Germany would rise en masse to welcome it as their liberation from Hitlerism.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, during the years 1924 to 1928 it was my privilege to travel throughout the length and breadth of Poland and to know some of its outstanding leaders. I am more

than happy to pay my tribute to that great country on this significant occasion.

The genius of the Polish people is recognized by all. In the field of literature, in the field of music, in the field of science, in the military and other fields they have made an outstanding contribution to the pages of history.

We, as Americans, have enjoyed our full share of that contribution. We, as Americans, are fortunate in having in our midst over 3,000,000 people of Polish descent contributing to the daily life and progress of the Nation.

Poland has been referred to in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as "the most ambitious experiment in a representative form of government since the days of the Romans" and as "the first experiment on a large scale down to the appearance of the United States."

The two nations have had much in common in their love of liberty, their love of justice, and their love of peace. Their friendship has expressed itself in mutual aid in time of need, notably in the Revolutionary War when General Kosciuszko and General Pulaski came to our assistance; notably, also, in and after the World War when our own national leaders contributed so greatly to the rebirth and rebuilding of Poland.

Poland has had a magnificent history, a history which influenced the entire continent of Europe for many centuries. Though subdued and partitioned by the forces of three empires for a period of 146 years, the indomitable spirit of Poland reasserted itself as an independent nation in 1918. Overcome once more by the forces of aggression and tyranny, I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that Poland will rise again to play a brilliant role among the nations of a post-war world.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] for giving me an opportunity to add a few words on the anniversary on May 3 of the adoption of a democratic constitution by the Polish Government. It has been my privilege to know many hundreds of persons of Polish extraction, and I know of no group that has a more fierce or more burning desire for freedom and independence, both as a nation and as individuals. No person or group of persons, no nation, history shows, ever fought more determinedly and with more resolution over many, many years to maintain and reestablish freedom in their beloved country.

Not so very long ago I had the extreme pleasure of attending an executive meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, at which meeting was present Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government, and commander in chief of the armed forces of Poland. Of course, the matters discussed there and the information gained by the members of the committee is confidential, but I say this much, that the heart of every person having Polish blood, as well as the heart of every freedom-loving person in the universe, would

have rejoiced and have been thrilled to know with what heroism the leaders of that country and the Polish people generally are carrying on in the face of the cruelty and the persecution of their oppressors, and to know of the resolute determination which they are displaying in fighting with every resource still remaining to them to once again regain their freedom. It would be idle for me to recount to you the many reasons I could give, but I am firmly convinced that the people of Poland can be solidly depended upon to continue to fight until the world is again liberated.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I have every confidence, and I look forward to that happy day, when Poland will again take its stand along with the other free nations and help maintain that freedom throughout the universe for all time.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook].

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I doubt whether there can be much added to the illustrious and glamorous speeches which have been delivered by my able colleagues here today in behalf of a deserving and patriotic people. As was ably stated, the Polish Constitution was adopted on May 3, 1791, which is only 2 years after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The Diet of Poland at that time, through the influence of the American and French Revolutions, adopted this democratic constitution, and established what is commonly known as a constitutional monarchy. The constitution stripped from the nobility many powers and transferred them to the people—guaranteeing to them the rights of a free people. After having enjoyed those rights, the Polish people became imbued with the spirit of democracy they had fought for down through the centuries in the interest of freedom. They now feel the tyranny of Hitler, and throughout the world—in every section of the world—where people are fighting for freedom, you will find the Polish people, both native Poles, from Poland, and naturalized Polish-Americans in this Nation, fighting side by side with those who are interested in the crushing of nazi-ism and tyranny. They shall fight and keep on fighting until Poland rises again as a free nation along with the rest of the democratic nations of the world.

When the peace is written and Hitlerism, with its pagan ideologies, have gone the way of Attila the Hun, the Polish people and the Polish nation will have a major part in establishing a lasting independence to all oppressed people. Long live the kind of patriotism and democratic spirit that is shown by a liberty-loving and God-fearing Polish people. We who love liberty and justice salute you.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to my distinguished friend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a privilege to sincerely join with my colleagues today in paying tribute to the great people of Poland upon the anniversary of their Constitution Day. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] for his courtesy.

Many of the Members who have spoken today have expressed with deep feeling and emotion their own personal experiences in Poland. History records the glorious achievements of the people of Poland—the history of Europe as does the history of my own State and district. The record of their achievements is far more eloquent than words of mine might picture. Whether it be in the arts or crafts or the sciences, whether it be upon the battlefields of their native land or the battlefields of Europe or of America, or whether it be in the development of the frontiers of our country, the Polish people have made a glorious record.

In my State of Minnesota and my district there are many people of Polish and Czechoslovakian descent and, while I have not had the opportunity of visiting Poland, it has been my privilege to live among many people of Polish and Czechoslovakian descent whom I am glad to call warm personal friends. I can say of these people that we have no finer group of intensely patriotic, industrious and peace-loving citizens. I know how deeply the present tragedy of Poland and the similar tragedy of Czechoslovakia has affected our citizens of Polish and Czechoslovakian descent, with their ties of blood and affection, as it has been also the acknowledged tragedy of all of us who love democracy and freedom and who loathe oppression and tyranny. In our capacity for understanding the tears of a sympathetic America mingle with the tears of Poland in her dark hour.

Our two nations have much in common in love of liberty. Our friendship has expressed itself through the centuries.

In the Revolutionary War, General Kosciuszko and General Pulaski fought with Washington for our freedom. The Christian world is indebted to Poland for the salvation of Christianity for it was Sobieski and the gallant Poles who stopped the infidel hordes from overrunning Europe and their attempts to destroy the Christian church.

It is fitting today that we extend to the Polish people our personal and national affection upon this occasion.

In Poland's hour of travail the prayers of America join with those of Poland's citizens in petitioning that Divine Providence restore to her place amidst the nations of the world a free Poland, a happy Poland, and a restored Poland.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SHANLEY].

Mr. SHANLEY. Mr. Speaker, from the religious cry of Sursum Corda to the political slogan Polonia Restituta, Polish history has been studded with names who fulfilled those ambitions. Today a pronounced Democrat leads them in exile. By profession and education an engineer, by choice a soldier, and by unanimous acclaim a statesman, Gen. Ladislas Sikorski stands at the head of the Poles in exile. Today he carries aloft the post-war banner that was once held by Ignace Paderewski, and to him go the hopes of every freedom loving democrat in the world. We salute him as the typical personification of the ideals of Polonia Restituta.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for such additional time as may be necessary to accommodate the requests of Members to me.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Before stating the request of the gentleman from Michigan, the Chair is constrained to call attention to the fact that other special orders have been arranged on the calendar. With that notice, is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to my colleague from New York [Mr. BEITER].

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, May 3 marks the anniversary of the founding of the Polish Constitution. Wherever sons and daughters of Poland gather on Sunday this historic event will be celebrated.

Poland's Constitution ranks as a great document along with our own Constitution and our Declaration of Independence. Like our Fourth of July, the 3d of May marks the establishment of the first real freedom of a liberty-loving people.

Poland today has suffered adversity. It has fallen under the tyrant's heel, but through the indomitable national spirit of her people she will rise again. In the face of suffering, persecution, and exhausting war Poland's spirit carries on. The land may be devastated but the tyrant can never quench the spirit of these people who share with Americans everywhere a traditional love of freedom.

America and Poland have much in common. Both have fought in the past for freedom's cause. Both are fighting today for the preservation of that freedom. Both are writing enduring pages of history as great liberty-loving nations. They will win this conflict as they have won in the past. America salutes her gallant ally on this significant occasion.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to my distinguished friend and colleague from Ohio [Mr. SWEENEY].

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I am sure all of us owe a debt of appreciation to our colleague, Hon. JOHN DINGELL, of Michigan, for securing this time and causing the House of Representatives to pause in its busy deliberations and pay tribute to our sister republic on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the Constitution of Poland. Once again the fair land of Poland is held in subjection by the cruel forces of evil and destruction. This is not a new experience for a freedom-loving people who have down through the centuries demonstrated that the freemen will live and freedom will endure despite the havoc of war, the brutality of despots, and the inhumanity of dictators. Poland may not be permitted to openly celebrate the anniversary of the founding of her Constitution, but rest assured there will be gatherings where freemen will celebrate. In the homes of her peasants, in the caverns, on the hillsides, and in the valleys of her fair land. In her churches and elsewhere Poland will pray for deliverance and will remember that they have a Constitution and that they are a free people. It has ever been such in all lands

where oppressors have sought to extinguish the light of freedom. Poland has had her Gethsemane before and she has had her Easter morn. In God's own time she will once more see a resurrection and her place firmly established among the free people of the earth.

As I listened to the beautiful tribute paid to Poland today by men who had the privilege of visiting that ancient country in the days of peace, when they heard the laughter of happy children, the songs of a free people, and enjoyed the world-famed hospitality which the people of Poland lavished on strangers within her gates, I deeply regretted that privilege was not mine. However, I do know something about the sons and daughters who left Poland to establish their homes in America. During the influx of immigration in the early nineties I witnessed many of these substantial emigrants come to my city of Cleveland, Ohio. Poor but honest, in many cases having no earthly possessions except the clothes on their backs and a home-made handbag. Soon they were working in our industries. They became the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. They settled in our neighborhood. They practiced the virtue of thrift, built their homes, built their schools and churches. They sang the songs of the old country, they sang the songs of the new country.

The old folks sacrificed and saved to educate their children, and today we have among our leaders many fine Polish-Americans who are leaders in the spiritual, the business, and the professional life of our community. Their fine American boys are now in the armed forces of our country fighting for world freedom. Someone has said that suffering refines an individual, spiritually at least. In the case of Poland, I sincerely believe that loyalty and allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith, throughout the centuries, has given her courage and strength to overcome the suffering endured. The world owes a debt of gratitude to Poland. She has been, in fact, the savior of Christianity as history records.

Would the youth of America look for a model of a patriot and a Christian? Then let him read in the Georgia Historical Quarterly, a publication sponsored by the historical society of the State of Georgia and published in September 1929 an account of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, who died for this country at the siege of Savannah. A quotation from that will suffice:

Major Rogowski speaks:

"For half an hour the guns roared and blood flowed abundantly. Seeing an opening between the enemy's works, Pulaski resolved, with his legion and a small detachment of Georgia Cavalry, to charge through, enter the city, confuse the enemy, and cheer the inhabitants with good tidings. General Lincoln approved the daring plan. Implored the help of the Almighty, Pulaski shouted to his men, 'Forward!' and we, 200 strong, rode at full speed after him, the earth resounding under the hoofs of our chargers. For the first 2 minutes all went well. We sped like knights into the peril. Just, however, as we passed the gap between the two batteries, a cross-fire, like a pouring shower, confused our ranks. I looked around. Oh! sad moment ever to be remembered! Pulaski lies prostrate on the ground. I leaped

toward him, thinking possibly his wound was not dangerous; but a canister shot had pierced his thigh and the blood was flowing from his breast, probably from a second wound. Falling on my knees, I tried to raise him. He said in a faint voice, 'Jesus! Maria! Joseph!' Further I knew not, for at that moment a musket ball, grazing my scalp, blinded me with blood, and I fell to the ground in a state of insensibility."

This act portrays a true Christian gentleman. It dignifies the strength of the Polish people, who through centuries of oppression in their bitter struggle for independence never left the faith of their fathers. They remained steadfast and are today loyal to the Roman Catholic faith, which sustained them in their darkest hour. Pulaski gave evidence of this faith when he was mortally wounded at the Battle of Savannah.

Mr. Speaker, we who have the privilege of living with and fraternizing with the American sons and daughters of Poland know that their allegiance is first to the Stars and Stripes. Great organizations like the Alliance of Poles of America, the Polish National Alliance, and the Polish Roman Catholic Union reflect the patriotism of a people who love liberty and will die for its preservation. I am proud to salute the ever-living Republic of Poland. On this occasion America shares the suffering of her subdued people today. America will rejoice with her liberation tomorrow.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to my friend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, limitations of time will not permit me to state in full the sentiment and feelings which I share in common with many other Members of this body on this occasion. At a time when our thoughts are directed toward the anniversary of the establishment of constitutional government in Poland, one cannot fail to be emotionally moved when surveying the history of such a great and noble people.

On May 3, 1791, a short time following the ratification and adoption of our own Constitution, the liberty-loving people of Poland adopted a similar charter of liberty. A review of the history of this great nation and its people discloses a consistent and determined application of this great charter of liberty to the lives of the Polish people. Torn as they have been by devastating wars down through the centuries, a people in whose hearts there constantly burned a consuming passion for liberty have time and again rebuilt their nation and dedicated its people to the highest development of the arts and sciences of music, literature, and peace, and of agriculture, industry, and finance. In the present tragic hour of Poland's national history its people still cling to their ancient faith, and, guided and encouraged by the free people of the world, there can be no doubt but that out of the sorrow and suffering presently being visited upon these brave people a new Poland will again arise to take her proud position among the Christian nations of the world dedicated to the cause of preserving individual liberty and peace.

No citizen of America can overlook the magnificent contribution that has been made by Polish people in the development of our own great country. In the

district which I am honored to represent in the Congress of the United States there live many people of Polish extraction and descent. I have had long and intimate contact with many of these fine people. Without exception, they love their church, their homes, their families, and are industrious and patriotic in discharging their duties of citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted in this brief moment to extol the virtues of a great people. I am certain that the God whom they have worshipped for so many centuries will guide them through the present harrowing crisis, and that in the years to come we may receive in this country renewed and continued inspiration from the sacrifice which they have made in the cause of human freedom.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 3 minutes to my friend the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that in the multifarious activities of this great legislative body in the last stronghold of liberty in the world, we should take a brief hour to direct our attention to the past, the present, and the future of Poland.

Poland, as a nation and a people, lies bleeding, suffering, starving, prostrate under the heel of a ruthless, brutal despot. And yet prostrate Poland, remembering May 3, 1791, lifts her eyes to the stars, renews her soul with her hope and faith in the power on high, and her indomitable will for life and liberty pulses anew through the heart of her.

On this day—in this very hour—thousands upon thousands of patriotic Polish Americans have their hearts and their thoughts turned across the seas to the country of their nativity, or that of their fathers, and anew in their hearts is born the determination, the undying zeal, the unquenchable will, that Poland shall rise again more noble, more glorious, stronger than ever before.

Wherein, Mr. Speaker, lies the reason for this hope of Poland's restoration? It lies in the past history of Poland herself. History tells us that on May 3, 1791, 2 years after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the Diet of Poland adopted a constitution which clearly showed the influence of both the French and American Revolutions. The Polish Constitution of 1791 was not the culmination of, but an incident in, the history of a nation and a people who had been submerged and suppressed, who had risen and thrown off the yoke of oppression, who had been overwhelmed time and again by vastly superior forces, but who had never been overwhelmed, defeated, or even daunted in their unquenchable love of liberty and their unchangeable determination to be a people free to shape their own destiny. The Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, had a short existence. Again assailed, invaded, divided up, Poland had ceased by 1795 to exist as a separate and distinct nation. I do not intend in the brief moment I have here today to enumerate the Polish heroes, such as Kosciuszko and Pulaski, both of whom are American heroes as well as Polish heroes. Other speakers will pay them tribute. I do not intend in my brief time at this moment

to try to voice any adequate tribute to one who will forever stand among the greatest of the musicians the world has ever produced—Paderewski. Other speakers will do that. I want, Mr. Speaker, to direct my tribute to that unquenchable fire in the soul of the Polish people which has impelled them, when overrun, defeated by superior power, divided, abused, brutally oppressed, to begin in that same hour to plan their own liberation and to struggle to that end. It is today an inspiration to every liberty-loving human of every nationality in the world to know that under the very eyes of their brutal oppressors, the Polish people now have a secret organization which is awaiting the day when it may successfully strike back against Poland's oppressors and overthrow those brutal tyrants who crush her.

No people with the soul of the Polish people; no people with the courage of the Polish people; no people with the love of liberty of the Polish people; no people with the great spiritual urge to progress of the Polish people; no people with the capacity to endure suffering which the Polish people possess, can ever be conquered. They may for a time be subdued; they may for a time be laid prostrate in defeat; they may for a time be starved and herded into concentration camps, but they cannot be conquered because theirs is an unconquerable spirit, and spirit is not something of flesh and blood, it is a quality of the soul. Oppressors may believe they have conquered the soul of Poland, but as surely as the sun rises and sets in this world, the day will come—and pray God it may not be long delayed—when the Polish people will rise again, overthrow their oppressors, and help to reestablish liberty and progress, happiness, and prosperity among those people who, like themselves, have been despoiled by marauders and international bandits claiming to be liberators of their peoples.

So then, Mr. Speaker, my profound admiration and respect go out to the Polish people in this hour of their suffering. If any word of mine could reach their ears, I would say to them "Despair not; lift your eyes to the stars; let your souls rise to the heights of your hopes; dream your dreams of liberation because as surely as justice is the ultimate power in the universe, May 3, 1791, shall be repeated for you. You shall know freedom again. The legions of your loyal sons and daughters in the fighting forces scattered throughout the world and working, here in the vast stretches of free America, already are loosening your bonds. In a day not too far distant, your oppressors shall know the bitter regret that comes to those, as it has always come to those, who seek to oppress and destroy the Polish Nation and the Polish people."

All hail, then, Poland, a Poland which, risen, shall be stronger, nobler, greater in the cause of liberty because of her sufferings and her sacrifices.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to my friend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. THILL].

Mr. THILL. Mr. Speaker, Poland has given to the world a people who are strong of character, honest, industrious, and devoted to the ideals of freedom of the press, speech, and religion. Hundreds of thousands of patriotic Americans of Polish descent have contributed to the advancement of the arts and sciences and to service in the Government of our country. Milwaukee has risen to an eminent position in this Nation due to a great extent to the substantial citizens of Polish descent who have taken a keen interest in civic affairs and have in conjunction with our other good citizens made our city the best governed city in this country. My father, who was a physician in Milwaukee, learned to like and admire those Polish people to whom he ministered. I well remember driving around with him as he made his sick calls in the Polish section of Milwaukee and hearing his continual praises of the honesty and integrity of the people of Polish descent. My associations with those who have a racial heritage from Poland have caused me to admire them as sound, substantial citizens. I feel confident that the spirit of Poland will never die. It may be suppressed for a while by ruthless aggression, but that flame of liberty in the hearts of all Poles cannot be snuffed out.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON].

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, a century and a half has elapsed since the people of Poland adopted their famous constitution on May 3, 1791. Like our own Constitution, it provided for three coordinate branches, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. It had much in common with our Constitution. It varied in some details as, for instance, a provision that the King of Poland should preside over the upper chamber of the Diet.

It further provided for freedom of religion in a period of intolerance. In a few years its people carved out a glorious history for their nation. Many of them have come to our shores and settled throughout the United States. In my own district they have established themselves as leaders in our communities. They have worked hard, prospered on farms, in business, and in industry.

In this tragic World War, Polish aviators have established an unsurpassed reputation for bravery and skill in the air. Many thousands are serving valiantly on widely dispersed battle fronts.

In the United States the record of Americans of Polish extraction is equally proud. These youths have been enlisting long before their names were reached on the draft rolls. I have just read a list of our own honored dead who have recently fallen in battle. A large proportion of the names were the same that one reads in a history of Poland.

Today Poland's future is entwined with that of our own country. Fighting shoulder to shoulder the armed men of these two nations and their allies will secure the all-out victory necessary to the reestablishment of Poland as an in-

dependent nation and lasting peace to all the world.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUNTER].

WHY POLAND WILL RISE AGAIN

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, the 3d of May, will be the one hundred and fifty-first Constitution Day of the Polish Republic, and, to the great sadness and indignation of us all, it finds Poland enslaved. We all know the indignities practiced there—the persecution of religion, the degradation of the Polish people, the insults to Polish womanhood, the transportation of armies of people to work at forced labor in Germany.

The fact is that there has never been barbarism with the same cold, clear aim as this. Hitler was determined in the first place—although he seems to have changed his mind now that his own manpower has begun to run out—to obliterate the Poles or to reduce them to a race of serfs. He was doomed to defeat before he began, because the Poles can take it.

The Poles can take it. Hitler has outlawed Polish books, Polish music, he has closed Polish universities, and the Polish language may not be taught in the schools. But the national spirit will survive these prohibitions. The Poles were a captive people throughout the last century and managed to maintain their national integrity, their dream of independence.

Under the earlier oppressor also it was illegal to teach Polish in the schools. But behind locked doors, behind curtained windows, Polish parents taught it to their children. School teachers, at the risk of imprisonment, held secret classes so the language might survive. It is related in the biography of Mme. Curie, the great woman scientist, that as a young girl in Poland she was one of these patriotic teachers. Mme. Curie, as we all know, helped to make the miracle of radium possible. She died, as did her husband, a martyr to the cause of alleviating human suffering. A few years ago the women of America gave a gram of radium to the Radiological Institute of Warsaw in memory of its Polish discoverer. What has happened to the radium since the war? The Nazis have stolen it.

How can Hitler conquer a nation that survived a century of oppression without changing its determination to be free? Resistance against the oppressor is a tradition; it is born in the blood. Poland will rise again.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my genial friend from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent a district in which is located the greatest industrial democracy in the world, the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation. When at the turn of the nineteenth century George F. Johnson founded this great democracy, it was dedicated to a square deal among his workers. Hundreds upon

hundreds of Polish families migrated from abroad and came to the triple cities of Binghamton, Johnson City, and Endicott to help in and to contribute to the building of this great enterprise. During that time they enjoyed in Endicott-Johnson alongside workers of Anglo-Saxon, Irish, Czechoslovakian, Bohemian, Italian, and Lithuanian parentage the rights which the workers in other parts of the country gained only after great struggle.

Today on every train that leaves for the great training camps of the country, in every contingent from my district, the sons of Polish men and women are going along with all the others to do their bit in this great war against aggression. So today I take this opportunity to pay tribute particularly to the Poles of my section who have done so much to make the community that I represent loyal, American, and patriotic, and who have contributed their all to the defense and the offense of our cause.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTINGER].

Mr. PITTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] for this opportunity to join with other Members of the House in paying tribute to the Polish people at this time.

There is not much that I can add to the encomiums which we have heard here today. The Polish people richly deserve every word of approbation that has been uttered on the floor of the House.

My first acquaintance with the Polish people came from the pages of American history. I recall my early days in school and the story of the Revolutionary War. Among the many outstanding heroes were Generals Kosciuszko and Pulaski. They rendered a signal service to the Americans at that time. They were typical of the Polish people. They were men of courage, men of character, and outstanding in their love for liberty and their hatred of oppressors.

When I made my home in Minnesota I found a great many Polish people in the Eighth Congressional District. I became acquainted with them. I found them to be hardworking and industrious. They are good, loyal American citizens, and discharge their duties and obligations to the community and to the country in a way that entitles them to the highest commendation.

On this one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Poland they are thinking of the people of Poland. Others of different nationalities are doing the same thing.

All of us wish to convey to those people who have been overtaken by tragedy and who are now under the control of the oppressors, a message of sympathy and a message of hope at this time. It is our wish that Poland may again become a free and independent nation. We trust that out of this world conflict the oppressed people in other lands will be restored to their homes and that their countries may again be reestablished. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, and today may I say that I join

with my other colleagues in the fine sentiments that they have expressed about Poland and that I also trust that the time is not far distant when the people of that country will again be reunited.

I subscribe to the philosophy that truth must ultimately prevail over error. I believe that in the war now raging all over the world this philosophy will prove correct and that despotism and oppression will be defeated.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
God's eternal years are hers,
But error wounded writhes in pain,
And dies among her worshippers.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague from New York [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, neither Americans nor the world at large today need any proof of the simple courage and bravery of the Polish people. With their beloved and dearly bought country in ruins about them, their most glorious monuments and institutions destroyed, or debased by one of the most cruel tyrannies the modern age has ever experienced, still the Polish Nation lives in the hearts of its people.

Today I want to pay a brief tribute to the Polish people for the example of staunch faith they are maintaining in the principles for which all liberty-loving peoples of the world are fighting and sacrificing.

When the full record of the Nazi barbarities is written, we will know more of the horror which swept the Polish people and we will be thrilled again to know more of how they met a terrible catastrophe, touching every man, woman, and child of Polish blood. Any sacrifices we may make for our own beloved America cannot but pale before those so bravely made and being made today by the Polish people in their own country and in exile.

We thank them today for their magnificent example. Even to think of their battle strengthens the will of Americans to carry on for ultimate victory.

The Polish love of victory had great expression in America's own fight for freedom in 1776, when Pulaski, Sobieski, and Kosciuszko devoted their lives and fortunes to the American cause.

Later, hundreds of thousands of Poles came here seeking liberty and greater opportunity and enriched American life with their thrift, enterprise, and patriotism. My own city of Buffalo numbers thousands of citizens of Polish descent, and we are proud to voice our appreciation for what they have done for our common community.

Above all, we Americans today thank the Polish people especially for their splendid dedication throughout the generations to the cause of human liberty, regardless of the terrible price they have paid and are still paying to maintain it.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my colleague the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I cannot refrain from expressing my highest appreciation of and love for the people of Poland and those of Polish extraction who dwell among us.

Poland has not been conquered. Poland seemingly has been crushed to earth, but Poland is true, and truth, though crushed to earth, will rise again.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to thank the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] for the opportunity to express at this anniversary time my personal sense of gratitude to the Polish people for their courage—for their stand throughout the centuries for those things which mean freedom and beauty to all the world.

We in Cleveland have reason to be grateful to Poland. To us have come many of her people. They have settled in and have taken upon themselves the duties of citizenship with intelligence and understanding of the meaning of freedom. They contribute much to our life.

Many have spoken here today of Poland's amazing history—of her suffering, her indomitable soul, and the glory of her refusal to have the fire of her spirit dimmed. Many have told us of the freedom that has been hers—that she will so surely have again. I want to speak for a moment about what she has given all mankind through music. How many of her children there are who have contributed to keep alive beauty that is, after all, the interpretation of the law of life. Uncountable numbers have sat breathless while the great Ignace Paderewski played. How many of these same people revered him with deep understanding when he became President of the Poland he so truly loved. Others there are—many of them—whose music gives inspiration to all who hear it. Many there are who thrill to the story of courage that is Poland.

In Cleveland we are particularly proud that the conductor of our beautiful symphony orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, came to us from Poland. We rejoiced when it was made possible through the marvels of radio that our orchestra under his baton could recently interpret the martial music of Poland, with all its understanding of suffering and anguish and glory that only soldiers know, to our men in Bataan and other Philippine outposts.

So it is with sincere appreciation of Poland's contribution to beauty and to freedom that I join with all of you in expressing the certainty that the Poland that is so thrillingly alive in the hearts of the world today will be a strong force for freedom in the world of tomorrow.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend our colleague the gentleman from Michigan for affording us this opportunity to give expression to our sentiments toward that fine country, Poland, and her people. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], as a Member of this House, has himself displayed those splendid qualities characteristic of the Polish people.

I have a very, very limited number of Polish people in my own congressional

district. However, more than 120 years ago the State Legislature of Kentucky, in order to show its appreciation for the wonderful services of the great Polish patriot, Count Pulaski, who gave his life for our country and our freedom in the Revolutionary War, named one of the finest counties in my district for him, and also named a town in that county for him.

I have always greatly admired the Polish people for their contributions to science, art, and literature. I have been intrigued with their tragic struggle through the centuries to maintain their freedom. I indulge the hope that at no distant date the Polish people and the Polish Nation will be restored to their freedom and to their rightful place in the world.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM].

Mr. THOM. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing so dramatic or so glorious as the underground war that is being waged against Hitler and his armies by the subdued nations of the continent of Europe. In this secret and risky business of underground war against their oppressor Poland plays a leading part. Its people retain their patriotism. Because they do, they are resisting the German conqueror by delaying production in their factories, by destroying crops, and by circulating through secret newspapers news of what is happening outside of Poland favorable to the destruction of Germany and her army.

Some ingenious Pole in a spirit of patriotism has rewritten the Ten Commandments to apply to Poland, and I shall read his revised edition, which has been circulated in printed form among the loyal people.

I. Thou shalt have no earthly love above me.

II. Thou shalt not take the name of Poland for thine own glory, career, or reward.

III. Remember that thou shalt give unto Poland without hesitation thy possessions, thy personal happiness, and thy life.

IV. Honor Poland, thy motherland, as thine own mother.

V. Fight persistently with Poland's enemies to thy last breath, to the last drop of blood in thy veins.

VI. Struggle with thine own complacency and cowardice.

VII. Be without mercy to them that betray the Polish name.

VIII. Always and everywhere boldly admit that thou art a Pole.

IX. Suffer none to have doubts as to Poland.

X. Let no one insult Poland, belittle her merits and greatness, her achievements and majesty. Thou shalt love Poland above all else, save only God. Thou shalt love her more than thyself.

A people who can so pledge themselves surely cannot finally lose their freedom.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GUYER].

Mr. GUYER. Mr. Speaker, ever since John Sobieski and his Polish army saved western civilization at the gates of Vienna 300 years ago the world has owed a debt of gratitude it shall never be able to pay to Poland. Wherever there is a struggle for liberty the Pole is where the hell of battle plunges.

Ever since that day of Vienna the admiration of the earth has been divided between the ravishing beauty of the music and art of Poland and her romantic struggle for liberty.

Twenty-five years ago a great idealist was President of the United States. Woodrow Wilson dreamed that the Almighty had flung into his lap the opportunity to hammer the swords into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks. He said that the Yugoslavs, the Czechoslovaks, and the Poles should again breathe the pure air of liberty. The fact that he was not able to make that dream permanent was the great tragedy of his life and made him the great casualty of that war.

In this war in which we are now engaged we have in this country an illustration of something that has happened but once or twice in the history of this country, and that is that on the subject of the war there is only one party in this Congress and in the United States. The great parties have joined in a relentless war to achieve a complete victory for liberty. When that time comes, then the Pole will again enjoy the free air of liberty. Until that end is attained we have no other issue and on that we are all agreed—just keeping in our minds always, the first, foremost, and paramount objective of all—the speedy winning of this war.

Then, never again will the craft of another Frederick the Great, as of old, partition Poland between Prussia, Russia, and Austria and thus enslave Poland. Then Poland shall enjoy her well-earned freedom and generation after generation of Poles shall recount her victories for liberty as we today celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of her constitution.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my distinguished friend the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, as a boy I was always impressed and inspired by the history of Poland. The Poles were of great assistance in the establishment of this Nation and the principles under which we have become one of the pre-eminent powers of the earth.

I am wondering how many of the Members of the House and how many of the people of the United States know that our standard of value, our unit of monetary value, the dollar, came to us from Poland. The story is that there was a silver mine in Poland in St. Joachimdale, and the owner mined silver and minted a coin which was put into circulation and into business there, and they were called Joachimsthaler. Passing on to Germany, this name was shortened to "thaler," which in the Low Countries became a "daler." Then they went into England, and there they were called a dollar, and from that name we get our standard dollar of 412½ grains of silver as our monetary unit of value.

I think it appropriate at this time to remind the House of this bit of history about our money and the part the Poles played in giving us this unit of value. If you are interested in pursuing the subject further, I suggest you read the articles written by John Hays Hammond, the famous mining engineer, and printed

in Nation's Business, the official organ of the United States Chamber of Commerce, some 10 years ago under the title "Cheap Silver Means Reduced World Buying Power," in the issue for October 1930.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I desire to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Michigan for granting me this time. It so happens that I have never had the privilege of traveling the lands of Poland, as has been experienced by some of the former speakers, and neither do I have any amount of Polish people in my district, but I was impressed very much when I came on the floor by the experience I have had this morning in listening to these tributes paid to Poland. All the world knows of the sacrifice and the heroic fight that the Polish people are putting up so that they may perpetuate freedom throughout the world for the democracies. So in the Senate Office Building this morning, before the Gillette committee, which is studying the rubber situation, there was unfolded a story most dramatic of a great Polish scientist who has recently come to this country and who appeared before that committee this morning. He was a manufacturer of synthetic rubber in Poland. Synthetic rubber is the product which we so vitally need. Before the committee was told the dramatic story of how he lost his plant, lost his business, and was put in a concentration camp, and then was shipped down to Italy with instructions to help the Italians and show them the secret processes of making rubber. It was not revealed just how it happened, but through good Polish friends they got this scientist out of there and brought him down to Rio de Janeiro, and then he was brought here and is now engaged in demonstrating beyond the shadow of a doubt how rubber, which we so vitally need to win the war, can be provided at a cost of about one-fifth of the plant cost as compared with rubber produced from petroleum and at one-third of the cost of plant operation. This source of rubber will come from grain alcohol. So Poland has sent, through her ambassador, aid to all of the Allies who are fighting to preserve democracy by showing the way to provide us with one of the things we have been most worried about, and I, in my humble way, am glad to pay my tribute to heroic Poland.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN].

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, liberty-loving Americans spontaneously join the Polish people in the celebration of Constitution Day of Poland on May 3, next.

Situated in the heart of continental Europe, in most disadvantageous surroundings, Poland's heroic fight for the

principles of freedom has for centuries been the inspiration of all apostles of free institutions.

Poland's contribution and sacrifice of military genius to America's struggle for independence fills us with a never-to-be-forgotten debt of gratitude.

Poland's offspring, nurtured in this tradition and transplanted here have naturally, and as to the manner born, taken a leading part in the development of this great Nation. Both in my State and district Americans of Polish extraction have made outstanding contributions to the life and welfare of commonwealth and community.

Once again Poland is crushed under the heel of the tyrant and the oppressor but the time will surely come when, with the help of the Nation which she befriended in its infancy, she will again stand forth and we hope permanently in the glorious freedom which has been her ideal throughout the centuries. A few weeks ago it was my pleasure to meet her great Prime Minister and commander in chief of the Polish armed forces, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, and I could not help but sense the inspirational leadership that has always helped the Polish people when crushed to rise again. It is my hope and prayer and faith that Poland will rise again and on her own soil, under her own leadership to celebrate Constitution Day as a permanently free and independent people.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK].

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I was unaware until I came on the floor a few moments ago that today's session of the House was to be dedicated to an expression of our admiration for the Polish people, our sympathy for their sufferings, and our determination that this great people shall again take their proper place among the nations of the world. I wish to take advantage of this opportunity afforded by my friend from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] to add my tribute to those which others have been paid this afternoon.

Although I have never had the advantage of visiting Poland, there are a great many people of Polish descent living in my home city whom I am glad to call warm personal friends. I know their pride in the land of their forefathers and their love for it, and I know their loyalty and devotion toward this the land of their adoption. I do not think of them as a distinct and separate group living among us, but as Americans like the rest of us, all of whom have the blood of Europe in our veins. It is no disloyalty to America for one to hold the country of his ancestry in affectionate regard.

The world knows and acknowledges its debt to Poland for its contributions to science, music, and literature. Americans know how much the Poles who have come to these shores have enriched this country in industry, in agriculture, in the professions, in government, in the arts and sciences, and in sturdy character. We know the story of Casimir Pulaski, who gave his life fighting for our independence, and of Thaddeus Kosciuszko,

Washington's friend and adviser; and we know that in all our wars the boys of Polish blood have fought bravely and loyally side by side with other American boys in defense of our common country. They are doing it today, and we are proud of them because we claim them as our own. Polish boys fight in our armies; they play on our football and baseball teams; and if there be any man who doubts their strength or courage, let him ask those other boys who have served with them in the grim business of war or competed and played with them on the peaceful fields of athletics.

Poland has had a troubled history. Throughout the centuries it has struggled for national existence against powerful and cruel neighbors. Americans pay tribute today to the character of the Polish people who are now a part of us, and join with them in the fervent wish that the Republic of Poland with our help may again expel ruthless invaders and become an independent, peaceful, and happy nation.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROLPH].

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, in extending felicitations to Poland and to the Polish people living in the United States, I want to say that my own city of San Francisco feels honored that our municipality has been selected as one of the cities in the United States to house a Polish General Consulate.

Recently the Honorable and Madame Wladyslaw Sokolowski, representing the Polish Government, have taken up their residence in San Francisco. We feel, with these charming people in our midst, the relationship between the far West and Poland will become ever closer.

It is a privilege to join with my colleagues in this signal tribute in the House of Representatives to the great Polish people and their great contribution to democracy.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GEHRMANN].

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I had something I wanted to say here this afternoon, but I was called out on business and have been unable so far to finish it. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ALL HONOR TO POLAND AND HER BRAVE PEOPLE

Mr. GEHRMANN. Today Poland celebrates the anniversary of the adoption of her constitution. In this dark hour, after more than 2 years of persecution, wholesale murder, and destruction by Hitler's hordes, the spirit of the gallant people of Poland is unconquered. They have suffered untold agony, but they by their heroic example have shown the rest of the world that brutal might may temporarily check them, but the spirit of that burning desire to be a free people can never be subdued. It was the spirit of love of freedom that caused many great Polish statesmen and patriots to offer and give their lives for our beloved country.

I know these people and their real inborn spirit and desire perhaps as well as anyone here present today. I was born amongst them in East Prussia or that part of Germany that had not long before been a part of Poland. All the names of the cities and villages were then still Polish. The order had just been issued by the Kaiser to change them to German, and prohibited the use of the Polish language in schools and churches. Germans like ourselves were sent in there to take over and operate these formerly owned Polish farms. I believe that the effect of seeing these people who had been the real owners of these lands being made the servants or slaves of the German Government caused my folks to seek a haven in this country. The impression I got as a child living with these conquered people has never been forgotten. My father and mother were loved by these Polish people, because they knew that they were not treated as slaves or even servants; they and their children were always welcome in our home, and I and my brother and sister played with their children in their homes. I learned to talk Polish fluently but very often some German official or school teacher would punish me along with the Polish children for talking Polish.

I got so I hated everything connected with the government. The fact that when we met some small-town official we were compelled to doff our hats and stand at attention infuriated me. In spite of the punishment I received all too frequently I refused to refrain from mingling with the Polish children, in fact it made me more determined to be with them, because I knew that they were certainly as good as I was.

Yes; that is the spirit that dominates our Polish friends today, and it will never be broken. Here in America these same formerly persecuted people have brought with them and retained the spirit and willingness to fight for and preserve freedom. No finer people can be found anywhere. They are honest, dependable, and above all else loyal to their friends and their country. I feel certain that these dark clouds will soon disappear, and that the bright light of freedom is very near. In conclusion let me congratulate the Polish people for their foresight when long ago they adopted their constitution, which like our own gave them that freedom that will again be the inspiration to other persecuted people like them who are now under the heel of the dictators. Truth and freedom will always prevail and never can be conquered.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN].

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I, too, join in this great event, honoring the birthday of the first Constitution of Poland. I was one of the privileged to travel through that country on several occasions, and I witnessed the struggle of the Polish people to restore themselves to their proper place in the world. The Polish people in this country have demonstrated over and over again their loyalty, their fidelity, and their friendship for humanity. The people of Poland have struggled to regain the democracy which

has been lost to them on several occasions since 1772, when Poland was first partitioned by her neighbors, but what has happened to Poland in 1939 will go down in the blackest pages of history, recording the rape by the Nazis of that great democracy. I am told by people that at this very time all sorts of crimes and outrages are being committed by the Nazi Government in the occupied portion of Poland. God knows that the Polish people have suffered vastly more than any other nation in the world, and so I pray that the time will come when through God we will be able to avenge all of the rotten and dastardly things that Hitler has committed upon the women and children of Poland, and I hope and pray that the time is not far distant when the Polish people may be restored to their place in the world.

Poland was the bulwark of European civilization for hundreds of years, at the period when the German Empire was seeking to spread its tentacles throughout central and eastern Europe. Poland stood in the vanguard of protection of the small communities of that part of the world which resisted the might of the German Empire as well as the attacks coming from the east by the forces of Genghis Khan, which sought to enslave Europe in a Mongol empire.

When Germany, goaded by its early Hitlers, expelled a large number of Jews, it was the Polish King Casimir the Great who welcomed them into his own country. Thereafter, the story of Poland was the story of a nation which sought to establish within its borders a democratic government and which, by reason of its position, at the crossroads of the East and the West, acted as the defender of European civilization against Turks and Tartars.

It was the Polish King, John Sobieski, who, in 1683, saved the city of Vienna from the Turkish invasion, thus preventing the collapse of the then German Empire.

The German rulers of today are repaying Poland for her generosity by seeking to destroy every vestige of Polish independence and by seeking to eradicate this valiant race from the face of the earth.

I am sure that all liberty-loving persons in the world will watch with sympathetic concern the struggle of Poland to reclaim its independence.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I just came into the chamber. I am very appreciative to my colleague from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] yielding to me that I might voice my sentiments on this occasion.

I wish to say for my colleague from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] that his devotion to his people has been something that has endeared him to me. I was with him in Europe when war broke out 2 years ago. Previous to that time he had made an extended trip into many parts of Poland. He feels to a marked degree, for which I admire him, the tremendous suffering that those people have endured. He has told me about it on many occasions and I know he is somewhat provoked that I should talk about it here, because the last

thing he would want me to do would be to praise him for his loyalty, but I am happy to do it. I am happy to do it because he deserves it. He is a wholehearted person, sympathetic almost to a fault, and devoted to the principles for which he stands. I salute you, my colleague, for your devotion, and I think it a grand thing that he has asked for this time in order that the Members could come here today and say something in behalf of an afflicted people.

Detroit boasts much of its Polish population. The first man ever raised to the dignity of a bishopric from my own University of Detroit was the Polish priest and scholar, Bishop Plagens. Two of the Catholic bishops of Michigan today trace their origin to Polish Christian homes. Their leadership and patriotism are unsurpassed. The recent lieutenant governor, Leo Nowicki, is an outstanding leader, a graduate of the University of Michigan, cum laude. Likewise, I could mention a number of Members of this House. From my own State of Michigan there are three outstanding gentlemen of Polish extraction in Congress at this time: Representatives DINGELL, LESINSKI, and TENEROWICZ. George Sadowski, previously a member of this body, was one of the first in recent years to carry the Democratic banner to the Senate of the State of Michigan. These statements of mine proclaim their leadership. "By their works ye shall know them." As a race, they have done much for the development of the great State of Michigan, nor has their effort been lacking in the progress of the automotive industry in the city of Detroit, now rightfully called the arsenal of democracy.

Mr. DINGELL. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker—

America is freedom's paradise on earth.

Our land looks thus to a Polish lad who came to our shores in 1939, a few weeks before his homeland was blitzkrieged by the Nazi war machine.

The newcomer came to America to finish his education. He found a home with people in my neighborhood in Paterson, N. J. Today he wonders if his father and two brothers, left behind in Warsaw, are still alive. His description of America was given to me last Memorial Day when I saw him saluting our flag, and I asked him what he thought of the country where he had found asylum.

Today this lad seeks to fight alongside American youths, to conquer those who have enslaved his people and would extend their conquest world-wide.

For 3 years I have eaten American bread and inhaled American air, and believe me, it feels mighty good.

He recently wrote the President.

By fighting with the armed forces of America I hope to show at least in small measure my gratitude to this country and to see that the institutions of freedom I admire so much are not destroyed.

This lad breathes the spirit of old Poland which has contributed so much to our United States.

I am glad to salute the brave Polish people on this anniversary of their constitution, and I am certain that with all their suffering they must realize history almost cries out the message tyrants' days are numbered, and wherever people are inherently and sincerely liberty loving liberty will be theirs.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, because of the many requests for permission to address the House which have been unfilled, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. TENEROWICZ], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT], the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORROW], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CASEY] may be given 5 legislative days within which to extend their own remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the request is granted.

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken may be privileged to revise and extend their own remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the program outlined for today. I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to the Members of the House for having expressed themselves on this occasion of the birth of the Constitution of Poland.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute. I have consulted the three gentlemen who have special orders, and it is agreeable to them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time, and I do appreciate the cooperation of my colleagues in granting it, for the purpose of making an announcement.

I am today dropping into the hopper a bill to amend the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. For the last several weeks a subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee, consisting of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES], and myself as chairman of that subcommittee, has been working on this particular bill. While my name is attached to it, I want it understood that equal credit belongs to those two other gentlemen who have worked so long and patiently in the preparation of the bill.

We have had great help from Major Partlow and Major Longfellow, of the War Department, and Mr. Breining, Assistant Administrator of the Veterans'

Administration, as well as valuable suggestions from the American Bankers Association, the American Bar Association, the Legal Aid Bureau, and many other persons interested in this particular legislation. I invite your attention to this measure.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an article written by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein a letter from The Adjutant General.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter from State Representative Thomas T. Gray to Mr. Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, concerning the gasoline rationing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an article written by one of my constituents, winner of a contest sponsored by the American Legion of Ohio.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the special orders for today I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an article from the April edition of the magazine Columbia entitled "America Fights for God-Given Rights," which contains comments upon and excerpts from addresses by the Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, archbishop of New York, and Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and others, broadcast over station WEAJ in New York on March 22.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial from the La Crosse Tribune Leader Press of April 28, 1942.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LXXXVIII—243

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a very interesting item appearing recently in Business Week entitled "Boston Plan," showing a constructive approach made by leaders of public organizations, labor and business organizations, toward a voluntary solution of industrial and labor difficulties.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, the professional dregs of this country who do not mind taking a nip themselves before they go to bed are once again endeavoring to foist upon the country the rule of Capone and Dutch Schultz. They have caused to be introduced into this House legislation that would bar the use of intoxicants by the armed forces. If these people believe in democracy let us hold a plebiscite among the members of the armed forces alone; let them vote as to whether or not they shall be entitled to the same recreational opportunities as civilians.

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the calling of bills on the Private Calendar on Tuesday next be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, when is the gentleman going to have that calendar called? We have reported some important bills we would like to dispose of.

Mr. McCORMACK. As the gentleman knows, the Private Calendar has been called more times during the past year than it has been in many sessions. The only business for next week, if I may take a little time, will be the District appropriation bill, which will be called up either on Monday or Tuesday. Of course, bills on the Consent Calendar will be called on Monday. Calendar Wednesday business will be dispensed with. I know of no other business now for next week. I do not want to say definitely now that there will be no other business, but I know of none at this time. In connection with bills on the Private Calendar, of course, the Private Calendar was called recently.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There are a number of omnibus bills which we have committed ourselves to report out.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They will take up the best part of the day.

Mr. McCORMACK. I would prefer not to have an omnibus bill taken up next week.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is agreeable to me except I would like to some day some time next month.

Mr. McCORMACK. I assure the gentleman that I have it definitely in mind. The gentleman will agree, of course, that the calling of the bills on the Private Calendar has not been dispensed with very much during the present session of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous special order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

ENLISTMENT OF CERTAIN ALIENS IN THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the Constitution of Poland, may I call to the attention of the House that there are a number of aliens who have entered this country since war broke out and even before—men outstanding in their particular fields of endeavor and vocations; men who are raring to go—eager to put their skill, their knowledge, and their very lives at the disposal of the democracies. These men are begging to be allowed to join the armed forces of the United States. In a number of instances to which my attention has been called, however, they are encountering difficulties just because they are aliens—and in some cases classified "enemy aliens."

There are thousands and thousands of aliens who have no more use for the Nazi or Fascist forms of government than any one of us. These people would gladly become citizens immediately, if they had the opportunity, but under our statutes they have to wait a period of 5 years. They are ready and willing to fight on the American side—for the ideals and ideas for which they have suffered immeasurable miseries and heartaches. The Army has been a little slow in absorbing a lot of these men who have very valuable qualifications, as far as knowledge of foreign languages and enemy territory is concerned.

According to a little survey I have made during the past few years, among this group of aliens there are outstanding scientists, doctors, chemists, engineers, and other men who fled the Axis countries, whose families and friends have been destroyed by the Axis powers, whose property has been confiscated and whose women have been raped. Their hate of the Axis partners and everything they stand for is based upon personal injury and suffering. These people are eager to revenge their loved ones and to free the world of fascism and Nazi-ism, the brutality of which they have experienced themselves. Why do we brand the victims of oppression enemy aliens? Why do we humiliate these poor people who have escaped the persecution of the Axis countries and have come here to join forces with all who are willing to fight against the ruthless destroyers of civilization? I believe that we ought to remove the stigma of being classified "enemy aliens" from many law-abiding, sincere, and fine people whose only "crime" is that they were born in a

country that had the misfortune to fall easy prey to a Hitler or Mussolini. We should make use of their talents and training to fight our common enemy. They know the countries fighting against us, they know the areas, and they would be a great help to our American soldiers. I have every reason to believe they would make good soldiers. They are ready and willing to lay down their lives for this country and for democracy because they, better than anyone else, know what our fate would be if the dark forces of barbarism and destruction were to be victorious.

The Army and Navy may fear that they may be fifth columnists or sixth columnists, but believe me when I say to you, after the survey I have made, I am more than satisfied that there are hundreds and thousands of these fine men who are ready to serve and die for this country.

I appeal to the American people, I say to the Army and to the Navy, that all these technical restrictions now in effect should be relaxed, as we need manpower. This is not a war like the first war. This is going to be the war of wars for some time to come and we hope that it will end all wars for all time to come. We need all the manpower, we need all the brains, we need all the technical help we can get, and we have it right in our own country if we will only take advantage of these people, if we will only relax a number of technical regulations that have no place on our statute books at this time when we are fighting a desperate battle for the preservation of humanity and civilization.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Woodruff] is recognized for 10 minutes.

IT IS THE PEOPLE WHO MUST WIN THIS WAR

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the country has learned somewhat more of the stark facts of the war in which we are engaged from the message sent by the President to the Congress and its further amplification in the President's radio address.

We now know the men of our Army and Navy are fighting all over the world. We now positively know what we have suspected for a considerable time—that the American people must pay the price and must make the sacrifices in "blood and sweat and tears," to use Churchill's words, and in "hard work and sorrow and blood," to use Mr. Roosevelt's words.

There was proposed by the President in his seven-point program to be carried out in the battle against threatened inflation, a plan which will give to the people great encouragement. It will achieve nothing except disheartenment and bewilderment unless he sees to it that the seven points of the economic policy are vigorously, intelligently, and honestly carried out. Unless it is, inflation will proceed apace and the people of this country will be ruined by runaway prices.

If it was not apparent before, it must now be plain to the American people that it is not the President, nor the Congress, nor the Army and Navy alone who can be

relied upon to win this war. It is the people themselves who, as always, must not only do the fighting and the dying and the paying, but who must put the great, all-decisive strength of public determination behind the program enunciated by the President to combat inflation, and behind the efforts now being poured into production and delivery of the machines and munitions of war to the armies and navies of the Allies.

The information revealed in the President's message to the Congress, and in his radio address to the Nation, is not new, but seems so to the Nation because heretofore the question of the worldwide distribution of our fighting forces in the Army and the Navy has been largely a matter of rumor rather than of official declaration.

Whatever the feelings of the American people may be so far as the "blood and sweat and tears" involved are concerned, there must be, if we are to keep faith with our men in the fighting lines, one unified determination on the part of all the American people to see to it that the equipment and supplies necessary for our fighting forces and those of our Allies to achieve decisive victory are delivered to them in sufficient quantities in time to do the job. Anything short of that, no matter what the promises, no matter what the excuses, no matter what the conditions may be, would be a base betrayal of the boys we have sent out to risk their lives, their bodies, and their minds in the service of their country. The time has passed for any excuses. The time has passed for allowing anything whatsoever, any interest or any accidents, to interfere with the production and delivery of the machines and munitions of war.

The American people must and will keep before them, also, this further fact:

Just as it would be a base betrayal of our fighting forces for us at home to fail to produce and to deliver to them the fighting equipment and supplies they so desperately need, so, too, it would be a base betrayal of those fighting forces if we at home permit, in their absence on their missions to other parts of the world, our American way of government and our American way of life, to be overturned either through inflation or through the machinations of any misguided groups who might believe they could improve upon our American constitutional form of government, our American free enterprise system of economy, or our American liberties in our American way of life. The men of the American fighting forces when they return home must find that kind of a United States of America they went out to defend. The American people must see to that. The American people will see to that.

Meanwhile there must be no profiteering by producer, employer, worker, speculator, or officeholder, and that means profiteering in money, in property, or in political or economic power. The one sole aim and purpose of the Nation must be to win this war decisively and as quickly as it can be done, while keeping our American Government and our American system of economy and of life

intact. Anybody who pursues any other course, with any other idea than this, is a traitor to his people and his Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. White] is recognized for 20 minutes.

MONETARY POLICY

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, today is pay day in the Capitol of the United States. It is very interesting to go into the office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House and then go over to the disbursing office of the Senate and see all the young folks, the clerical help employed about the Capitol, lined up and drawing down their pay, cashing their Government checks, and being handed out cash for those checks.

When we stop to think of the operations of the Treasury's fiscal policy, it is interesting to see that most of the money that is being paid to these folks, being paid to the Senators, and being paid to the Members of the House, is silver certificates, in \$1, \$5, and \$10 denominations, that are redeemable in silver dollars, silver that is costing the Government, so the magazine *Time* said in an article I have just read, and that is borne out by the record of the Treasury, about 50 cents. In other words, instead of its costing the Government \$10,000 a year to maintain one Congressman in Washington, it costs the Government in actual cash about \$5,000 a year. That is a very interesting situation.

Today when the Sergeant at Arms was himself on hand I took occasion to draw a little check in the amount of \$16 in drawing down some of the pay that is due me for serving here in this capacity. The Sergeant at Arms handed me a brand-spanking-new \$1 bill, a \$5 bill, and a \$10 bill. On each one of these bills is inscribed "Redeemable in silver."

It was such an interesting fact, and so well refutes the constant barrage of propaganda put out against the Government's silver policy, that I took occasion to have a photographer on hand, a gentleman with a flash bulb and a camera, to take a picture and give ocular evidence that there was such a policy in operation by the Government, and that we are being paid with money "as good as gold," these silver certificates, flowing through the channels of trade and business, in every pocket and every till in this country where money is handled, certificates on which the Government is making a profit and on which the good people of the United States are making a big saving every day in the form of interest that they would have to pay if this money were retired and replaced by Federal Reserve notes.

Mr. Speaker, I want to refute this specious propaganda that is being put out against one of the best pieces of money ever invented, the American silver dollar, a monetary unit which we got from the good people of Poland, as I mentioned in my remarks a few minutes ago. I take this occasion to answer a pronouncement by 65 members of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy. They have just made a pronouncement under date of April 20 against the silver-

purchase program of the Government and against this kind of money, on which the Government is making a profit and on which the people are making a huge saving in interest.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in connection with my remarks there may appear in toto, with all the signatures attached, this communication from the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, and also the tables giving the seigniorage on silver, taken from page 80, March Bulletin of the Treasury Department.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, the statement of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy is as follows:

SIXTY-FIVE MEMBERS URGE CONGRESS TO REPEAL THE SILVER PURCHASE ACT OF JUNE 19, 1934, AND THE DOMESTIC SILVER PURCHASE LAW OF JULY 6, 1939

APRIL 20, 1942.

We the undersigned members of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, again urge Congress to repeal the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, and the domestic silver purchase law of July 6, 1939.

The former has never been sound in principle or practice, the common arguments for it were neither valid nor admirable, and its results have in the main been harmful to both the United States and certain foreign countries.

The latter act has been an indefensible subsidy to the domestic producers of silver and has forced the Treasury to pay approximately twice the world market price for this domestic silver with the consequence that the Treasury has greatly overvalued the silver which it holds.

Both acts have disturbed the silver markets of the world, have drained silver from industry and other countries' treasuries to our Treasury vaults, and have been important factors in the expansion of our money supply at a time when such expansion has been unnecessary and undesirable.

It is gratifying to note that both Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Chairman Eccles of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System are recommending the repeal of these laws. In January of this year, Secretary Morgenthau stated to the House Appropriations Committee that "So far as I am concerned, I will be glad to see Congress strike all of the silver legislation off the books." In the hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House in March and at a press conference in February he again made similar statements. Chairman Eccles, in a letter to Senator ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG on March 30, this year, stated that his views on this matter are generally in accord with those expressed by Secretary Morgenthau. Chairman Eccles pointed out in this letter that he had held these views for several years, and added: "In view of the war situation, it is all the more urgent that the inflationary effects of the silver program be removed and that so far as possible the materials, machinery, and labor now devoted to silver production be utilized in the war effort."

On April 20, 1934, the executive committee of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy issued a statement opposing the enactment of the pending Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

Substantial majorities of the full committee signed pronouncements in opposition to the Government's silver program as follows:

May 25, 1936: Recommending abandonment of the silver-purchase policy and that

Treasury silver be disposed of as advantageously as possible;

June 14, 1937: Advocating repeal of the silver-purchase program;

December 28, 1937: Urging, among other things, repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934;

December 23, 1938: Urging that Government subsidy to silver interests be ended and that the Silver Purchase Act be repealed;

May 15, 1939: Urging enactment of the Townsend bill repealing the Silver Purchase Act of 1934; and

September 30, 1941: Recommending, among other things, repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and of the act of July 6, 1939, providing for the purchase of domestic silver at 71.11 cents per ounce—approximately twice the market price.

We agree with Secretary Morgenthau's statement of January that if the Government's silver program were repealed " . . . it would be helpful at this time. I think it would be well received."

Signed: Eugene E. Agger, Rutgers University; Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., University of California in L. A.; Charles C. Arbuthnot, Western Reserve University; Don C. Barrett, Haverford College; Benjamin H. Beckhart, Columbia University; James Washington Bell, Northwestern University; Ernest L. Bogart, University of Illinois; Frederick A. Bradford, Lehigh University; William A. Brown, Jr., Brown University; J. Ray Cable, Washington University; Wilbur P. Calhoun, University of Cincinnati; Neil Carothers, Lehigh University; Edward H. Collins, New York Herald Tribune; Garfield V. Cox, The University of Chicago; William W. Cumberland, Wellington & Co., New York; Charles A. Dice, The Ohio State University; D. W. Ellsworth, E. W. Axe & Co., Inc., New York; William D. Ennis, Stevens Institute of Technology; Fred R. Fairchild, Yale University; Clyde Olin Fisher, Wesleyan University; J. Anderson Fitzgerald, The University of Texas; Herbert F. Fraser, Swarthmore College; Roy L. Garis, Vanderbilt University; Arthur D. Gayer, Queens College; Harry D. Gideonse, Brooklyn College; Earl J. Hamilton, Duke University, with reservations as to second paragraph; Lewis H. Haney, New York University; F. C. Harwood, Ameri-

can Institute for Economic Research; Hudson B. Hastings, Yale University; William F. Hauhart, Southern Methodist University; Frederick C. Hicks, University of Cincinnati; John Thom Holdsworth, The University of Miami; Edwin W. Kemmerer, Princeton University; William H. Klekhofer, The University of Wisconsin; David Kinley, University of Illinois; William H. Kniffin, Bank of Rockville Centre Trust Co., Long Island; Frederic E. Lee, University of Illinois; J. F. Leonard, University of Southern California; James D. Magee, New York University; Arthur W. Marget, University of Minnesota; A. Wilfred May, New York City; Mark C. Mills, Indiana University; Margaret G. Myers, Vassar College; Melchior Palyi, The University of Wisconsin; Ernest Minor Patterson, University of Pennsylvania; Clyde W. Phelps, University of Chattanooga; Charles L. Prather, Syracuse University; Howard H. Preston, University of Washington; Leland Rex Robinson, 76 Beaver Street, New York; R. G. Rodkey, University of Michigan; Olin Glenn Saxon, Yale University; Joseph A. Schumpeter, Harvard University; Walter E. Spahr, New York University; Oliver M. W. Sprague, Harvard University; William H. Steiner, Brooklyn College; Charles S. Tippetts, Mercersburg Academy; Alvin S. Tostlebe, The College of Wooster; James B. Trant, Louisiana State University; Rufus S. Tucker, Westfield, N. J.; Russell Weisman, Western Reserve University; William O. Weyforth, The Johns Hopkins University; Nathaniel R. Whitney, The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati; Edward Wiest, University of Kentucky; Max Winkler, College of the City of New York; Ivan Wright, Brooklyn College.

Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Members of the House and especially for the enlightenment of all these 65 economists, there is inserted below a table appearing on page 80 of the March Bulletin of the Treasury Department, containing the record of seigniorage made on the silver purchases under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

Seigniorage on silver

(Cumulative from Jan. 1, 1934—In millions of dollars)

End of calendar year or month	Seigniorage on silver and minor coins	Sources of seigniorage on silver bullion revalued ¹						Potential seigniorage on silver bullion at cost in general fund ²
		Miscellaneous silver (including silver bullion held June 14, 1934)	Newly mined silver (proclamation of Dec. 21, 1933)	Newly mined silver (act of July 6, 1939)	Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934	Nationalized silver (proclamation of Aug. 9, 1934)	Total seigniorage on silver revalued	
1934.....	4.5	48.7	0.4	-----	51.1	28.5	128.7	132.6
1935.....	18.5	48.7	16.8	-----	226.2	34.5	326.2	274.9
1936.....	46.1	48.7	36.0	-----	302.7	34.7	422.1	397.5
1937.....	63.7	48.7	58.0	-----	366.7	34.7	508.1	541.6
1938.....	69.5	48.7	74.9	-----	457.7	34.7	616.0	758.8
1939.....	91.7	48.7	87.3	4.2	530.7	34.7	705.6	950.6
1940.....	122.2	48.7	87.6	25.7	562.7	34.7	759.4	1,055.8
1941.....	182.1	48.7	87.6	48.3	580.4	34.7	799.7	1,089.0
1942:								
January....	188.5	48.7	87.6	50.2	581.3	34.7	802.5	1,094.2
February....	192.4	48.7	87.6	51.6	582.1	34.7	804.7	1,096.3

¹ These items represent the difference between the cost value and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure silver certificates.

² The figures in this column are not cumulative; as the amount of bullion held changes, the potential seigniorage thereon changes.

Basis: Daily Treasury Statements.

Mr. Speaker, what I want to know is, what is it worth to the banks to keep silver money out of circulation? And in connection with that I should like to know what is the profit to the Government and the saving to the American people in using silver money in transacting business?

Now I am going to read you my reply to these eminent economists of the leading institutions of higher education in this country, analyzing and making response to this communication put out to the country, the President, and the Congress for their guidance:

To the Members of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy:

GENTLEMEN: In considering the recommendations of your committee of 65 economists to repeal the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, and the domestic silver-purchase law of July 6, 1939, made in your communication of April 20, presumably addressed to the President, the Congress, and the country, you state: "Its results have been harmful to both the United States and certain foreign countries." How has it been harmful? Do you seek to imply that \$2,024,000,000 in the form of silver dollars and silver certificates, \$1, \$5, and \$10 bills, redeemable in silver dollars now in circulation in the channels of trade and business, is harmful to our national economy or to the American people?

For fear that some of the details of the Treasury fiscal operations may have escaped the notice of the members of your economists' committee, and, to be more specific, let me point out to you, gentlemen, first, that on the day your communication was issued, April 20, there were \$1,962,101,367 in silver certificates outstanding, which, as you know, are redeemable in silver dollars (April 20 daily statement, U. S. Treasury), and in addition there were 62,327,405 silver dollars in circulation (March 31 Treasury Statement, United States money in circulation)—money issued by the Government interest free and in use throughout the country in handling the Nation's business—the kind of money that your members have steadily opposed; money which you say is harmful and should never have been issued, and now could best be replaced by unredeemable Federal Reserve currency, the other kind of money which business or the Government would be required to borrow from the bank at interest to get it issued and must continue to pay interest to the loaning banks to keep it in circulation.

In making your recommendations, it would be interesting to know if the members of your committee have calculated the difference in cost on the item of interest between the expense of using Federal Reserve money and the use of interest-free silver money to which your members object so strenuously, or in this connection has your committee considered the profits accruing to the Government in purchasing domestic and foreign silver and revaluing it and putting it into circulation as money in paying current Government expense. For fear that by some mischance all of your 65 members may have overlooked some of these small items, there is presented the record of seigniorage taken from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury (Treasury Bulletin, March 1942) which I submit for your files and information in event you desire to have the actual facts, to wit:

On page 80 of this bulletin we find the following totals of seigniorage on silver:

(2) Total seigniorage on silver revalued less minor coins (January 1, 1934, to February 28, 1942), \$804,700,000;

(2) The total seigniorage on minor coinage (January 1, 1934, to February 28, 1942) \$192,400,000, which represents the actual gain to

the Government on this silver by revaluing it and putting it out as money.

This still leaves the Government with a surplus of unused silver amounting to 1,364,566,969.7 ounces on hand in the general fund, as appears on Treasury statement of even date with your communication (April 20), surplus silver that can be revalued and put into circulation as money under existing law in the form of silver certificates or silver dollars by the Secretary of the Treasury amounting to \$1,764,288,605.24 when revalued for use as money.

By consulting the Treasury statement, you will find that this silver has been taken into consideration by the Treasury in computing the seigniorage as appears in the last column of the table on page 80 of the March Treasury bulletin, headed "Potential Seigniorage on Silver Bullion at Cost in General Fund," amounting to a total of \$1,096,300,000. When you add up these three seigniorage items, which is the difference between the cost of the silver to the Government as bullion and its money value when issued by the Treasury in paying Government expense, you have a grand total of \$2,093,400,000 seigniorage, making a tidy profit of over \$2,000,000,000, which has and will accrue to the Government if the Treasury will use all the silver as money it has bought under the "objectionable" Silver Purchase Act since 1934. Leaving out the item of potential seigniorage: To date the record discloses the Government has made on the silver used as money, a total in seigniorage, amounting to \$997,000,000 and has, in addition, enough silver left over to make another \$1,096,300,000 in seigniorage as disclosed in the last Treasury bulletin, and you 65 eminent economists and educators in our leading institutions of learning object to our Government making this little profit in the present emergency, at a time when every monetary thread in the national financial fabric is strained to the utmost.

When you consider the cost in the form of interest the people would be required to pay by retiring the silver money now in use and replacing it with Federal Reserve notes, think of what your plan would add to the expense of doing business.

In order to determine the full amount that business has saved by our Government refusing to follow the money plan you have urged in your repeated recommendations, we must get the figures on silver in circulation year by year since the silver-purchase program went into effect in 1934 and calculate the interest on its equivalent in Federal Reserve money. I hope your committee will do that for your own information and the good of the American people.

In this time of emergency and mounting tax load on business what valid objection is there to issuing the balance of silver the Government has on hand as money and putting this currency into circulation in paying current Government expenses? Inflation. Your committee will say pointing to all the danger to our national economy and the disastrous effect on the living standards of labor—if we increase the volume of cash—money of ultimate redemption in the channels of trade and business. If this is true, it may be that another fact has escaped the notice of all of your committee. If I may call this fact to your attention, the record discloses that on June 30, 1942, a little less than a year ago at a time when credit was vastly expanded in financing our national-defense program, there was Federal Reserve notes in circulation in the amount of \$7,001,520,625, and at the same time there was 1,349,488,385.7 ounces of surplus and idle silver in the Treasury which the Secretary of the Treasury could have revalued and issued as money in paying the Government's current expenses. Now less than a year later on March 31 we find the Federal Reserve has increased its currency in circulation to \$9,056,131,060, an increase of over \$2,000,000,000 and we still have the unused surplus silver

left in the Treasury; to be exact the amount as of the date of your communication was 1,364,566,969.1 ounces. The money in circulation has been inflated all right but not by revaluing and using our idle silver. Money material which represents real profit to the Government now on hand and ready to be turned into \$1, \$5, and \$10 bills and put into circulation in paying Government expense just as is being done every day with the new silver that is coming in, these newly engraved silver certificates "as good as gold" being paid to the Members of Congress and their clerical help are eagerly accepted in transacting business everywhere when the Government employees put them in circulation.

In view of these incontrovertible facts and the heavy load of interest piling higher and higher on business everywhere, it is unfortunate, distressingly unfortunate, that the true situation and the real facts concerning the profits and the saving that the American people are deriving from their silver-purchase program is so confused, and so little understood, particularly by the educational leaders in this country. Surely in this critical hour when so much depends on the stability of national economy and the security of the monetary foundation on which both public and private credit must rest, the patriotism of our economist and educational leaders should direct their efforts first to understanding and presenting the true facts concerning money and then to advising and assisting those in charge of directing the affairs of our Government in establishing and maintaining a stronger national economy to safeguard the financial integrity of our Government and the business security of the American people by effecting any saving and obtaining any profits available in any quarter.

Gentlemen, be patriotic; lend your knowledge and your ability to your country; help the Members of Congress representing the people to right the financial ship of state and provide an equitable, workable, adequate monetary system to lift business and the American people out of this morass of debt and ease this crushing burden of interest and taxes.

Sincerely,

COMPTON I. WHITE,
Member of Congress.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GORE). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BEITER] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 27, I made a statement on the floor of the House in which I said that present conditions required the total elimination of all considerations with regard to the St. Lawrence waterway and power project except those which have a bearing upon the probable effect which the approval of the St. Lawrence legislation would have on our war efforts.

In that statement I pointed out the drastically detrimental effect the project would have because of the diversion of essential manpower from our war needs.

On the following day my colleague and good friend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FITTENDER], urged that the omnibus rivers and harbors bill be brought before the House and passed. In his statement he said among other things:

In the prosecution of this World War we need every transportation agency available. * * * All of us better give consideration to the fact that we need all of these river and harbor improvements in connection with the

effort of America to win the World War. The menace of the U-boats off our shore has decided this matter.

* * * everyone knows that there is an acute shortage of vessels at this time. Oil and gasoline for the eastern seaboard cannot be had because there are no boats to carry it from the production centers. Other agencies of transportation are inadequate.

And further—

As time goes on the need of this legislation becomes more and more real. It is needed as a part of our program for national defense and the winning of the World War.

Of course, everyone knows that the gentleman's special interest in the rivers and harbors bill arises from the fact that it contains provisions ratifying the St. Lawrence agreement with Canada, a project dear to his heart and one for the approval of which he has made a most gallant if futile fight.

I am happy to learn that the gentleman apparently agrees with my premise that such legislation, if it is to be seriously considered at all, must have at least some semblance of justification as a war measure.

I concede without reservation that in the prosecution of this war we need every transportation agency available, but the St. Lawrence waterway is not available and could not be made available if it were approved at once before 1946. This is not my own view of the matter. I think it would take longer, but the assumption is based upon the testimony of General Robins, who stated that with the "best of luck" and being granted full priorities, the project could be completed in 4 years. Even this optimistic forecast gives us no assurance that the waterway could be utilized for the purposes of navigation in 1946. Under the terms of the agreement with Canada, that country is not required to complete its portion of the waterway before December 31, 1948, and even that date may be extended if the exigencies of the war required it.

This point has been stated, reiterated, and stressed, both in and out of Congress and in the public press, for the past year, but up to the present time there is no indication that Canada would be agreeable to a change in the agreement which would accelerate the construction of the waterway so as to permit its use at an earlier date.

Even if the St. Lawrence waterway as now proposed was completed and in operation at the present time, it could not and would not be used to relieve the shortage of vessels which now exists.

While many plans have been proposed and are now being considered to overcome the loss of tankers as a result of the depredations of U-boats in the Atlantic, no one has come forward as yet with the suggestion that it would be practical to undertake to transport petroleum and its products from Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and other oil-producing States to the Atlantic seaboard by way of the circuitous, time-consuming and impractical St. Lawrence route. This, notwithstanding that at the present time, the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River can accommodate larger vessels than any other waterway that has been suggested as an alternative to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean for that purpose.

The necessity for speed and more speed in supplying our allies and our own A. E. F. is being repeatedly emphasized. Ocean going vessels, which might be utilized in shipping war materials between the Great Lakes and overseas ports by way of the St. Lawrence are now being used exclusively on the sea. Even if the waterway were now a reality and not a mere plan and if the type of vessels that its 27-foot channels would accommodate, were available, it goes without saying that they would be used between our ocean ports and foreign destinations rather than operated through the slow, tortuous channels of the St. Lawrence River and the numerous locks and other channels of the seaway.

Who would argue that munitions and food should be held in transit for 6 days moving from Chicago to Montreal when they might be sent by rail to New York in less than 60 hours. No one in authority has yet said that there is a present or potential transportation shortage between the Great Lakes area and the Atlantic seaboard.

Conceding momentarily, for the purpose of argument, that such delay would not be an important or persuasive factor, where would we get the vessels to operate this service?

As I pointed out to the Congress in a statement made on April 9, 1942, and found on page A1355 of the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Maritime Commission has contracted for the completion of our cargo-ship building program calling for 2,300 ships by the end of 1943. None of these boats is the type that could be used advantageously in Great Lakes-St. Lawrence world-wide movement.

If the St. Lawrence waterway were to be completed according to present plans, it could not accommodate ships with a salt-water draft of more than 24 feet. While there is to be found in the testimony concerning the St. Lawrence some slight difference of opinion on this subject, I believe that my statement is entirely conservative and is supported by the great weight of authoritative opinion.

For its substantiation, I call your attention to a statement to be found in the Army engineers' report on one of the other projects in the Rivers and Harbors bill. The statement was made with respect to a project about which there is no controversy and therefore no incentive for argument on the subject. On page 15 of House Document No. 215, Seventy-sixth Congress, concerning improvements of the mouth of the Mississippi River, the Army engineers state:

Three feet of water is desirable under the keel of a ship for proper handling.

The oceangoing cargo vessels now being built for the Maritime Commission range in draft from 37 feet 4 inches to 45 feet 6 inches. Even though it may be argued that these vessels could enter and leave the Great Lakes partially loaded, no one will seriously contend, when shipping is our principal bottleneck, that they should not be used to their fullest capacity or that shipments should be delayed by requiring them to enter the Great Lakes for cargo.

No one in charge of production or transportation for war purposes has as yet said, so far as my knowledge extends, that the transportation features of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway would in the slightest degree, even if they were available, contribute one iota to our war efforts. Nor do I anticipate that anyone qualified by experience to speak on the subject, would make such a rash assertion. Certainly no such statement could be expected from the man who has been chosen to supervise our all-out efforts to thwart those who would place the yoke of nazi-ism upon our shoulders.

Mr. Donald Nelson has been quoted repeatedly as accentuating the need for unlimited speed in our production of the necessary materials to win the war. Speed in transportation, to move those materials to the many far-flung points where they are so desperately needed is just as essential as speed in their acquirement.

I have just come into possession of a transcript of a conference of business paper editors and publishers with War Production Board officials held in Washington on February 13, 1942. This transcript entitled "Converting Industry" has been issued by the War Production Board. In it, Mr. Nelson is quoted as having said to the editors:

We are expected to build a great armament program, to make up in a year or two—not more than 2 years—for all that the aggressor nations have been doing during a period of 10 years, and to build an armament program that will not alone meet their rate of production, but also make up for the reserves which they have built up during this period of time because of the determination and the will they have had to get the job done. * * *

We have to prevent now, not next year, an enemy from keeping on extending to a point where it may make it absolutely impossible for us to win this war. I think today we are really face to face, and looking it right squarely in the face, that we, great nation that we are, one of the greatest, of course, of all time, all throughout history, may not be able to win this war. * * *

Every weapon that we produce today or tomorrow is worth 10 that we are going to produce in 1943. Every airplane that we produce today is worth I don't know how many times one that we are going to produce in 1943. This 1942 is the critical year of the existence of this United States.

My good friend from Minnesota may be willing—though I do not think for a moment that he is—to have our most important, if not our only important, job interrupted by the diversion from our war efforts of the men, money, and materials necessary to dig a ditch along the international border so that conceivably, in 1946 or thereafter, ocean vessels may enter the harbors of the Great Lakes in which he is so much interested.

If the gentleman from Minnesota has in mind the further utilization of Great Lakes shipbuilding facilities, I join with him most heartily in that suggestion, but, as I pointed out to this House on April 9, the shipyards in the Great Lakes are now building merchant and naval vessels in substantial numbers.

In addition to the 16 ore carriers to be built for the Maritime Commission, according to Marine News, it had on order or under construction prior to

March 1, 8 coastal tankers, 18 coastal cargo ships, 9 coastal steamers, and 14 tugs. There are still unemployed facilities in the Lakes for the building of many types of vessels needed for war purposes, and these may be used if the Navy and the Maritime Commission choose to use them.

While the gentleman from Minnesota made no special reference to the St. Lawrence project in his speech of April 28, we all know how dear to his heart that particular project is. But the gentleman goes much beyond the St. Lawrence waterway. He endorses the entire omnibus rivers and harbors bill as being "needed as a part of our program for national defense and the winning of the World War."

Mr. Speaker, of the 236 projects in the rivers and harbors bill, no more than

36 of them bear any approval on the part of those in charge of our war efforts as having any relationship to national defense.

The gentleman has pointed the way to the accomplishment whatever may be necessary to protect the interest of this country insofar as river and harbor developments are concerned, when he referred to the manner in which provision has already been made by Congress for the building of the new Soo Canal, one of the projects originally included in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill.

If there are other projects in the bill necessary or desirable to improve the position of this country in its war on our aggressors, let us bring those measures forward, consider them and pass them, but let us not beguile ourselves with the illusion that this is the proper

time to consider whether "mud-creek" or other boondoggling and unnecessary improvements should be seriously considered.

I am happy in the thought, supported by a strong conviction, that the views of my friend from Minnesota are not shared by the great majority of my colleagues in the House.

Many advocates of the St. Lawrence seaway contend the project is necessary in order that ships, needed in the war, might be built on the Great Lakes. Marine News of March 1942 published a list reporting a ship construction record. I include the list for the information of the House and at the same time to point out to the proponents of the seaway, that at the present time, a full program of combat ships is now in full progress.

Ship-construction record—Great Lakes

[From Marine News, March 1942]

Company	Plant	Number	Length	Character	Built for—
American Ship Building Co.	Loraine	8	220	Mine sweepers	U. S. Navy.
		2	614	Bulk freighters	Pittsburgh Steamship Co.
Barnes Duluth Ship Building Co.	Duluth, Minn.	6	605	do.	U. S. Maritime Commission
Burger Boat Co.	Manitowoc, Wis.	8	212	Coastal tankers	do.
		6	135	Wood mine sweepers	U. S. Navy.
Walter Butler	Superior, Wis.	2	110	Wood subchasers	do.
Calumet Shipyard & Drydock Co.	South Chicago, Ill.	18	250	Coastal cargo	U. S. Maritime Commission.
Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.	Chicago, Ill.	5	88	Tugs	do.
Dachel-Carter Shipbuilding Corporation	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1	—	Floating drydock	U. S. Navy.
		2	136	Mine sweepers	do.
		2	110	Wood subchasers	do.
Defoe Boat & Marine Works	Bay City, Mich.	4	100	Aircraft rescue	U. S. Army.
		4	220	Mine sweepers	U. S. Navy.
		20	165	Sub chasers	do.
		4	132	Tugs (seagoing)	U. S. Maritime Commission.
Erie Concrete & Supply Co.	Erie, Pa.	3	—	Steel freight lighters	U. S. Navy.
Foster Boat Works	Detroit, Mich.	2	110	Subchasers	do.
Fromm Bros.	Milwaukee, Wis.	4	185	Armored target ships	U. S. Army.
Gar Wood Industries	Marysville, Mich.	—	175	do.	do.
Globe Ship Building Co.	Superior, Wis.	5	185	Seagoing tugs	U. S. Maritime Commission.
Great Lakes Engineering Co.	Detroit, Mich.	3	614	Bulk freighters	Pittsburgh Steamship Co.
Do.	Ashtabula, Ohio	10	605	do.	U. S. Maritime Commission.
H. C. Grebe & Co.	Chicago, Ill.	2	135	Mine sweepers	U. S. Navy.
		5	65	Harbor tugs	do.
Hacker Boat Co.	Mount Clemens, Mich.	—	175	Armored target ships	U. S. Army.
Inland Waterways Co., Inc.	Duluth, Minn.	2	110	Wood subchasers	U. S. Navy.
Lake Superior Ship Building Co.	Superior, Wis.	2	235	Fuel-oil barges	do.
Manitowoc Ship Building Corporation	Manitowoc, Wis.	10	—	Submarines	do.
Marine Iron & Ship Building Co.	Duluth, Minn.	4	180	Coast Guard cutter	U. S. Coast Guard.
Niagara Ship Building Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.	6	65	Harbor tugs	U. S. Navy.
Peterson Boat Works	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	8	110	Subchasers	do.
Robinson Marine Construction Co.	Benton Harbor	4	110	Wood subchasers	do.
		2	65	Wire drag boats	Coast and Geodetic Survey.
		18	40-50	Launches	U. S. Army.
Richardson Boat Co.	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	47	36	Landing boats	U. S. Navy.
L. Smith Ship Building Co.	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	6	165	Subchasers	do.
		9	250	Coasting steamers	U. S. Maritime Commission.
Stadium Yacht Basin	Cleveland, Ohio	8	135	Wood mine sweepers	U. S. Navy.
Sturgeon Bay Ship Building Drydock	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	4	—	Box boats	U. S. Army.
		3	150	Retrieving vessels	do.
Toledo Ship Building Co.	Toledo, Ohio	1	230	Coast Guard cutter	U. S. Coast Guard.
Zenith Dredge Co.	Duluth	4	180	do.	do.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, there has been an alarming increase in unemployment at Grand Rapids, Mich., and the area covered by Kent and Ottawa Counties, in my home State, comprising the Fifth Congressional District thereof. My efforts have been and will continue to be toward doing everything possible to relieve the situation, which not only affects labor but manufacturing as well,

by securing war-production contracts for that city and the district.

On April 28 the Price Administrator issued a series of orders designating defense-rental areas, included in which is Grand Rapids, Mich. The order includes Kent and Ottawa Counties in the defense-rental area.

In the order I find the following statement:

The designated areas now are or will be the location of establishments of the armed forces of the United States or war-production industries.

The order further states that in the areas covered, including Grand Rapids, an increase in employment has taken place in most of the same and is about to take place in the other areas and that

most of the areas have been placed on the list of defense-housing areas in which builders may secure priority ratings on critical materials for residential construction.

I am now accumulating detailed data to present to the Government officials having jurisdiction with the view of, first, having Grand Rapids, Mich., designated as a defense-housing area; and second, to show the availability of ample office space to quarter some of the Federal agencies required to be transferred from Washington to other cities to provide quarters here for war-agency work.

It is therefore pleasing to note from the order of the Price Administrator that inasmuch as Kent and Ottawa Counties, Mich., are included in the same, war-

production industries will be located therein.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have permission to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and to include a transcription of a "Buy a Bomber" campaign at Chattanooga.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2404. An act to authorize officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States to accept decorations, orders, medals, and emblems tendered them by governments of belligerent nations or other American republics and to create the decorations to be known as the Legion of Merit and the Medal for Merit; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet, in accordance with its previous order, on Monday, May 4, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on the following bills at 10 a. m., Friday, May 1, 1942, room 346, House Office Building:

H. R. 5218, to confer jurisdiction in the United States courts in cases involving work stoppages, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5259 and H. R. 6752, to confer jurisdiction in the United States courts in cases involving work stoppage for illegitimate and nonlabor purposes; and

H. R. 6872, to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

The petroleum investigating subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will hold a meeting at 10 a. m. on Monday, May 4, 1942, in connection with the investigation of petroleum.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Tuesday, May 5, 1942.

Business to be considered: The hearing in connection with the Federal Communications Commission will be resumed on May 5 at 10 a. m.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, May 5, 1942, at 10 a. m., on Senate Joint Resolution 130, to

extend and amend certain emergency laws relating to the merchant marine, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4248. A bill for the relief of Helen Mary Nichols; without amendment (Rept. No. 2063). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4249. A bill for the relief of William Frank Coman Nichols; with amendment (Rept. No. 2064). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RAMSAY: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 5819. A bill directing the Attorney General to record the lawful admittance for permanent residence of Vivian Chang; with amendment (Rept. No. 2065). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 7029. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to extend the relief and benefits provided therein to certain persons, to include certain additional proceedings and transactions therein, to provide further relief for persons in military service, to change certain insurance provisions thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THILL:

H. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution urging the Civil Aeronautics Authority immediately to institute an aircraft pilot and mechanics training program in high schools; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 7030. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Daufkirch; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 7031. A bill for the relief of Acting First Sgt. David Schlesinger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES:

H. R. 7032. A bill for the relief of the Custer Lumber Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 7033. A bill for the relief of certain trial examiners of the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. R. 7034. A bill for the relief of Roy Chandler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHELCHER:

H. R. 7035. A bill for the relief of Garland Galley, of Baldwin, Ga., and Mrs. Clara Mae Galley, of Baldwin, Ga.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. J. Res. 309. Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the American people and the Congress of the United States to Capt. Maude Davison and the other members of the United States Army Nurse Corps in the Philippines; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2742. By Mr. JONES: Petition of Dora A. States and 158 others, in support of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesale defense program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2743. By Mr. ROLPH: resolution of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, San Francisco, Calif., relative to the California State Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1942

(Legislative day of Thursday, April 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, the Very Reverend Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, of whom are all things and for whom all things exist, teach us to be as children in our Father's house, where we are thankful for every gift of Thy bestowal. We thank Thee for the glow of battle when we fight to win; for the glow of satisfaction as we worthily attain our goal; for the bliss that comes from doing always that which should be done, no matter what the difficulties, and, finally, we bless Thee for the joy that comes to us when we share our best for others' good.

May we ne'er be exercised with the mere question of what we shall eat or drink, or wherewithal we shall be clothed, but let this mind be in us to be rid of all selfishness and pride, that, with clean hands and pure hearts, we may do our work.

Make us glad with that summer in the heart which faith creates and love sustains; give us the gladness of Christ, who, despite His short and troubled life, was nonetheless the happiest of men, whose joy overflowed on everyone with whom He came in contact. Open Thou to us the vision of a kingdom not from hence, regions of power beyond the range of ordinary sight; inspire us with those far-off influences that give new meaning to our Nation's cause and lend new beauty to each act of consecration to that cause. We ask it in the Name of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, April 30, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.